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May 1866 - May 1867

American Journal of Numismatics,

AND BULLETIN OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NEW YORK:

1866.

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May, 1866-Apr. 1869

American Journal of Numismatics

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1866.

No. 1.

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Subscriptions received by EDWARD COGAN, 101 William Street, New York.

Communications and Contributions addressed to "FRANK H. NORTON, Librarian, Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Brooklyn, N.Y."

INTRODUCTORY.

It is certainly a matter of some surprise, taking into consideration the extent of the interests involved, that the subjects of Numismatics and Archæology have, until the present time, existed in this country without an organ or means of introduction to the public, or to those persons who make their study a speciality.

While the last ten years have seen the study of these subjects almost originate, grow up, and finally take such large proportions, the only means for instruction, for the spread of information, or for the advancement of these sciences, in a literary point of view, has been an occasional paragraph in a weekly paper, or an account of some coin sale or the discovery of some ancient relic, transiently made public in the newspapers, and perhaps cut out and preserved by interested collectors.

The collection of coins has not only become an infatuating and engrossing pursuit among thousands of persons of all ages and either sex, but out of it has grown up an extensive trade, furnishing the means of livelihood to numerous individuals in all our large cities. Prices have risen an hundred fold, and in some cases almost incalculably and unreasonably; speculation has been rife; in many cases, we regret to say, dishonesty has exhibited itself in its most glaring and disgusting form; and all this time there has been no publication attempted which, besides being of historical value, should

act as a check upon all nefarious and improper acts, either in the manufacture, collection, or sale of coins and medals.

As to Archæology, while the publications of the Antiquarian Society at Worcester; the transactions of the various Historical Societies; and the "Historical Magazine" have done what they could to preserve some record, still it has all been in a desultory and irregular way that has perhaps been of as much injury as benefit to the interests they have proposed to subserve. The time seems certainly to have fully arrived when those interested in studies of such importance to the historian and to the world at large, should have some means of recording their views and experiences, and of giving and obtaining information concerning them. With this idea the publication, of which the present is the first number, has been devised and originated by the AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, which, more than any other similar body, has sought to give a healthy and earnest tone to the pursuits, the study and elucidation of which it had undertaken.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS AND BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY is offered as an exponent of the opinions of those who make these subjects their study, with the hope that through the assistance of that class of students for whose interest it is designed, it may in time become a useful and valuable adjunct to historical and scientific literature.

NOTICE.

Circumstances connected with its being the 'moving' season in New York, have delayed the appearance of the first number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS. Hereafter the paper will be punctually issued on the first day of every month, and contributions and advertisements must be sent in on or before the 20th.

The second number of this paper will be sent only to those who have paid a year's subscription in advance. No subscription will be noticed without the money is enclosed.—EDITOR.

Transactions of Societies.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting, March 8th, 1866. Society Library, University Place, New York. The President, Frank H. Norton, Esq., in the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock.

The Secretary called the roll of the members present, after which the Minutes of the preceding meeting were read, and adopted.

The Special Committee on the "Lincoln Medal" reported their work as nearly completed, and exhibited a copy of the medal in block tin, which was ordered to be forwarded to the Society's Agents in London, Messrs. Stevens Bros., No. 17 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. Report accepted and ordered on file.

A collection of uncanceled postage stamps was donated by Mr. John Hanna, Treasurer, for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

Mr. J. N. T. Levick offered the following resolution: "That this Society proceed to consider the practicability of publishing a monthly journal of Numismatic and Archæological intelligence, and that a special committee of five, to include the President, be appointed to take the matter into consideration and report on it at the next regular meeting." After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted, and the following Committee appointed:

Messrs. Levick, Wood, Perine, Seymour and Norton.

At the request of Mr. Levick, the rules were suspended to admit of the introduction of Mr. B. J. Gallagher, who exhibited the rare "Sommers Islands" piece, and related the interesting and curious manner in which it came into his possession. On coming to order, on motion, the thanks of the meeting were presented to Mr. Gallagher for his interesting recital. [An account of this piece, with cut, appears in another column.—Ed.]

The Vice President, Dr. Geo. H. Perine, now took the Chair; when the President proceeded to read a paper entitled "Numismatics and Archæology considered as Aids to History." [This paper is printed in another portion of the present issue.—Ed.] On its conclusion, on motion, the thanks of the meeting were offered to the President, who, re-taking the Chair, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Annual Meeting, March 22d, 1866. The President in the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock. The roll of members present being read, the

minutes of the last meeting were read, and on motion, were adopted.

The Annual Reports of the Officers of the Association were read and ordered on file.

The Special Committee, appointed at the last meeting, to take into consideration the question of a Monthly Journal of Numismatic and Archæological intelligence, to be issued by the Society, reported in favor of the proposition, and advised the appointment of a Publication Committee, and the immediate prosecution of the enterprise. On motion, the report was accepted and adopted. The following gentlemen, Messrs. Levick, Perine, and Hanna, were then appointed a Publication Committee, and instructed to obtain estimates, devise a plan for the proposed publication, and report in full at the next meeting.

Mr. Levick presented the name of Mr. Joseph E. Gay, as a candidate for resident membership.

Laid over, under the rules.

The Society now proceeded to ballot for the election of officers for the ensuing year, Messrs. Perine and Hanna being appointed Tellers.

The following gentlemen were declared duly elected:

President,	FRANK H. NORTON.
1st Vice Pres't,	Dr. GEO. H. PERINE.
2d "	JOHN F. MCCOY.
Rec. Secretary,	JAMES OLIVER.
Cor. Secretary,	F. AUG. WOOD.
Treasurer,	JOHN HANNA.
Curator,	EDWARD GROH.
Librarian,	DANIEL PARISH, Jr.

On motion adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Regular Meeting, April 12th, 1866. The President in the Chair.

The meeting came to order. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, reading the Minutes of the preceding meeting was suspended.

Mr. Levick donated a number of books, and a large collection of valuable coins, for which, on motion, the thanks of the Society were presented to him.

Mr. Levick also exhibited a bronze medal of Mr. Lincoln, struck in Paris.

On motion of Mr. Hanna, the President and Mr. F. Aug. Wood were added to the Publication Committee.

The election of Mr. Joseph E. Gay as a resident member was then taken up, when he was declared unanimously elected.

Mr. Levick then proposed the names of the following gentlemen for election to resident membership: Messrs. A. Ramsey McCoy, W. A. Lilliendahl, Chas. De F. Burns, James Earl, and C. W. Idell.

The President then read his Annual Address, which was ordered on file, and a vote of thanks passed therefor.

The President then announced the following as the Standing Committees for the ensuing year:

American Coins and Medals.—E. Groh, Hanna, Hewitt.
Foreign " " —Oliver, Strobidge, John F. McCoy.

American Archaeology.—Hanna, Levick, Perine.
Foreign " —Seymour, Wood, Burgh.

Library and Transactions.—Wood, Hewitt, Smith.

Autographs and Mss.—John F. McCoy, Parish, H. Groh.

Paper Money.—Strobidge, Levick, E. Groh.

Finance.—Perine, Oliver, Parish.

Various communications concerning the new publication of the Society were then read by the Special Committee, who reported the following as a plan for its form, title and scope:

A monthly issue of eight pages, large octavo, in double columns, printed on good paper, at a subscription price of three dollars per annum, a few appropriate advertisements to be received; the paper to be entitled "American Journal of Numismatics, and Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society."

On motion the report was adopted.

A rare and curious bronze medal, illustrating a peculiar incident in the history of Frederick Barbarossa and his wife, was exhibited by Mr. Levick, on behalf of Mr. Edward Cogan. The medal was accompanied by a description extracted from "Heylyn's Cosmography."

On motion the thanks of the meeting were presented to Mr. Cogan.

A communication was read by Mr. Hanna, Chairman of the Committee on the Lincoln Medal, written by Mr. Emil Sigel, the die-sinker having the matter in charge, announcing the breakage of the dies while in process of striking the sixteenth copy of the medal. The communication also contained a proposition submitted to the Society by Mr. Sigel. On motion the question was laid upon the table.

The meeting then adjourned. JAMES OLIVER,
Rec. Sec'y.

Regular Meeting, April 26th, 1866. Dr. Geo. H. Perine, 1st Vice President, in the Chair, in the absence of the President.

The meeting was called to order, and the Minutes of the preceding meeting read and adopted. Mr. Levick donated a volume of Bills of Lading printed by Franklin, Continental Money, etc.

Other donations were also made, including a number of seals from Mr. Lovett.

Messrs. A. Ramsey McCoy, W. A. Liliendahl, Chas. De F. Burns, James Earl, and C. W. Idell, were then duly elected resident members of the Society. On motion adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER, *Rec. Sec'y.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

MARCH 1ST.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held this afternoon. The President, Mr. Colburn, read a letter which he had received from the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, dated Jerusalem, Dec. 21, 1865. Mr. Pratt exhibited a beautiful gold coin of the Emperor Nero, having on the obverse a head to the right

with the legend "*Nero Caesar Augustus*," and on reverse the figure of Safety and the legend "*Salus*." Mr. Fowle exhibited a very large and elegant collection of Greek and Roman gold and silver coins, two hundred and fifty-eight in number. They were of various classes and sizes, from the earliest Greek autonomous coins to those of the later Roman empire, staters, tetradrachms, denarii, obolli, &c. Among them were five fine dorics of Arsaces, coins of Philip and Alexander the Great, the Ptolemys, the Antiochi, Demetrius Soter, and Lysimachus. One denarius of Vespasian, with the figure of Judæa Capta on the reverse and the legend "*JUDÆA*;" another coin with the lotus on it, and many others possessing a peculiar interest from their curious designs, or exquisite workmanship, attracted much attention. They were all in as perfect a condition as possible, and many of them were exceedingly rare and valuable. A detailed description of them would be entirely out of the limits of this report. Dr. Green exhibited one of the Washington Medals, struck to commemorate the evacuation of Boston by the British. It was in silver, and the more valuable as having been an impression from the original die. Mr. Davenport, who had just returned from Philadelphia, where he had been acting as one of the Assay Committee at the Mint, exhibited a proof set of the silver and copper coins for this year, which he had purchased there at the request of the Society. By the fifth section of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1865, the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, was authorized to place upon all the gold and silver coins of the United States, susceptible of such addition; thereafter to be issued, the motto "*IN GOD WE TRUST*," (Finance Report, 1865, p. 232.) This recognition of the nation's trust in God accordingly appears in this manner, for the first time, on these silver coins, though it had already been placed on the two-cent piece of bronze alloy.

APRIL 12TH.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held Thursday afternoon, April 12th. The President read a letter from the Secretary, dated Naples, March 14th, containing an account of some of the coins he had recently procured, and some of the foreign collections he had visited. A collection of Confederate paper money and postage stamps was exhibited, being a present to the Society from Mr. R. Alonzo Brock, of Richmond, Va. A copy in bronze of the medal struck by order of Gen. Butler, for presentation to the colored troops, was received from Mr. Chas. W. Kennard, of this city. The following is a description of the medal: On the obverse: Two colored soldiers storming a fort. Legend, "*Ferro iis Libertas perveniet*." In the exergue, "U. S. Colored Troops." On the reverse, within a wreath of oak leaves: "Campaign before Richmond, 1864." Legend, "Distinguished for Courage."

Dr. Green exhibited three beautiful silver medals, the "Libertas Americana;" one of Columbus, struck at Genoa, 1846; and one of the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, 1826. Also a set of the Pine Tree money, and a cent of 1799 in perfect condition. Dr. Lewis exhibited some elegant medals, principally of silver and bronze. Among these were two very rare Cromwell medals in silver; a large bronze one of Pius IX, (size 26,) struck in commemoration of the re-building of the Basilica of St. Paul, outside the walls of Rome, December, 1854, and having on the reverse a magnificent view of the interior of that imposing edifice; another bronze medal with the Cathedral of Strasburg in the reverse; a beautiful gilt one of Thorwaldsen, of the most delicate workmanship; and a very curious old Venetian medal. The latter is of oxidized copper, (size 28,) and has on the obverse a man's head, with long, flowing hair; on the reverse the Lion's head of St. Mark, and this legend stamped in: "P. Lombardi opus, MCCCCXCIX."

Mr. Pratt exhibited some gold coins, principally Greek and English. Among the latter were a half noble of Richard II, a Scotch laurel and a Scotch sword and sceptre piece, 1610, of James I, (VI of Scotland;) a two guinea piece and a half guinea, 1734, of George II, a guinea of George III, 1769, and a proof sovereign of George IV. There were also a Dutch ducat of 1745, and an Ecu d'or of Francis I., of France.

The President presented to the Society five medals, and three copies, two of the Confederate cent and one of the rare Connecticut cent of 1737.

Mr. James H. Taylor, of Charleston, S. C., was unanimously elected a corresponding member of the Society.

N. E. NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A number of gentlemen of Boston and vicinity, interested in the study of numismatics and archæology, met in Boston on Friday eve'g, April 6, and organized a society to be called the New England Numismatic and Archæological Society, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff. *Vice-Presidents*—Maine, Thomas L. Stanton of Monmouth; N. H., H. G. Hutten of Concord; Vermont, Chauncey R. Williams of Rutland; Mass., Charles Chaplin of Boston; R. I., George T. Paine of Providence; Conn., C. W. Betts of New Haven. *Recording Secretary*—T. E. Bond. *Corresponding Secretary*—S. H. Chadbourne. *Treasurer*—Henry Cook. *Curator*—Sylvester S. Crosby. *Librarian*—Dudley R. Child.

"SOMMER ISLANDS" PIECE.

This piece is so rare as to be, perhaps, more nearly unique than any other coin of as late a period known, since there are but three said to exist—one being in England, one in the possession of Mr. Mickley, and the one of which we



give a fac-simile in our cut, and whose curious history we propose to record in the present article.

But first some sketch of what is known of the coin, and the locality for which it was struck, will be interesting.

The "Sommers Islands," better known as the Bermudas, are supposed to have been discovered by Juan Bermudez, in 1522. In 1609 Sir George Somers, on his way to Virginia in two cedar-built vessels, was wrecked on these islands, but afterwards reached his destination. He was sent back from the Virginian settlement to procure a store of the wild hogs from the Bermudas, where they were very plentiful, but died on the islands, and his men bore away for England. In 1612 the Islands were settled by charter from James I; and while the local government of the islands was in the hands of Capt. Daniel Tucker, being about that date, we are informed by Capt. John Smith in his History of Virginia, that efforts were made to establish a currency; his words being, "besides meat, and drink, and clothes, they had for a time a certain kind of brass money, with a hogge on one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges which were found at their first landing."

The description of the coin, which is an inch and a quarter in diameter, is as follows:

Obverse—A wild boar with the Roman numerals XII over it.

Reverse—A ship under sail, firing a gun.

Legend—"Sommer Islands." M. M., a mullet of five points.

The specimen of this remarkable coin, of which we give a fac simile, was brought to the light in the following curious manner. Some emigrant on board a German packet-ship, on arriving at New York, sold to a German Jew who hung about the ships a bag containing some 800 or 900 old copper coins, comprising German, English and Canadian coins and tokens, a Massachusetts, and a Franklin cent, a U. S. cent for 1798, and some other worn out cents of no value. The bulk of the collection was composed of Canadian coppers and bank tokens, of which there were many duplicates, so that it evidently had not been kept as a cabinet, but was simply the refuse from the counter of some shop. What the Jew gave for the lot is not known, but he sold it to a plumber in this city for ten dollars, while the two were riding in one of the city cars. The plumber took the bag of coins to a coin dealer and offered them for sale, expecting to make something out of them, but the dealer after

turning them over, informed him that they were not worth what they had cost him, and that he did not care for them. Some time after the plumber exhibited the lot to Mr. B. J. Gallagher, of this city, who, on examining them, selected this coin, for which he paid *twenty-five cents*; Mr. Gallagher has since sold it to a dealer for *one hundred dollars*, who has already been offered one hundred and fifty dollars by several parties. In the strange chances and fluctuations of the coin trade, few more remarkable occurrences than this have been recounted. The genuineness of the coin is asserted by all the collectors who have seen it.

THE LINCOLN MEDAL.

At a special meeting of the "American Numismatic and Archæological Society," held at their rooms, on the 27th of April, 1865, when the assassination of President Lincoln was still the theme of conversation and the subject of thought everywhere; after remarks pertinent to the occasion had been made by several of the members, the following resolution was offered and passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That since it is the duty of this Society to perpetuate the memorials of historic greatness, we will cause to be struck in bronze a medal, designed to commemorate the life and perpetuate the name of Abraham Lincoln; and that a Committee be appointed to carry this resolution into effect."

A Committee was accordingly appointed, of which Mr. John Hanna, 75 William St., Treasurer of the Society, was Chairman. The various die-sinkers were at once communicated with, and at the following meeting the Committee reported a design and inscription for the medal, which were accepted, and submitted the proposition of Mr. Emil Sigel to complete the dies, his being the most satisfactory work exhibited.

A contract was accordingly entered into with Mr. Sigel, and the work commenced. Meanwhile the Committee prepared circulars and subscription papers and circulated them extensively, and subscriptions began to come in rapidly enough to show that there was at least no danger of loss from the undertaking.

Various matters interfered with the rapid completion by Mr. Sigel of his labors, and it was not until the middle of March in the present year, that he was able to furnish specimen copies complete, although imperfect copies had been presented to the President of the United States, and to the Hon. George Bancroft, on the occasion of the oration delivered by the latter at the Capitol in Washington on the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Lincoln. At length, everything being completed and in readiness, the difficulties of obtaining a sufficiently powerful press having been surmounted, the dies were put in press, and the process of striking commenced. Sixteen bronze medals and a few in white metal had been struck, when by some accident not yet fully understood, the dies

were broken so badly as to necessitate the abandonment of all idea of striking from them medals in hard metal, although it was believed that they would strike impressions in soft metal without the injury being apparent. The Committee having reported this misfortune at a late meeting of the Society, action was taken on the evidence furnished, exonerating both the Committee and Mr. Sigel from all blame in the matter, and authorizing the Committee to proceed in the work, have new dies made, and complete the medal as originally proposed; Mr. Sigel's new proposition to furnish new dies by the first of August next being accordingly accepted.

The few impressions of the medal that were successfully struck, leave nothing to be desired, either in sharpness and force of outline or in the life-like appearance of the portrait. The medal will be a credit to the artist and to the country.

NUMISMATICS AND ARCHÆOLOGY CONSIDERED AS AIDS TO HISTORY.

[Read before the "American Numismatic and Archæological Society," March 8, 1866, by FRANK H. NORTON, President of the Society.]

History comprises a consecutive and chronological statement of events and their origin. It includes an account of the results of efforts in science and art; the biography of men made notable by their doings; and an inquiry into causes, natural, political and social, which may have influenced the actions of the human race, and their effect upon the condition of the world.

The subject upon which I propose to treat in this paper is the value and importance of Numismatics and Archæology considered as adjuncts and aids to history.

In considering the usefulness of these sciences in this connection, it becomes first necessary to define their nature and characteristics.

The science of Numismatics, as it includes the history and description of medals, which are often used as souvenirs of historical facts, and specially since it records the progress of finance as exemplified in the use of a metallic circulating medium, becomes necessarily of the greatest importance to the historian, oftentimes recording occurrences which would otherwise be lost in obscurity.

It is a mistaken idea possessed by very many erudite individuals that the study of Numismatics is a pastime; on the contrary I have no hesitation in defining it as a science, since it possesses all the characteristics necessary for the proper application of the term.

It includes all the laborious search for hidden facts and examples, all the difficult examination and study for the elucidation of doubtful statements, all the careful comparison and distinction which go to separate different species, or to unite those closely-allied; all or any of which properties applied to the consideration of natural objects or metaphysical topics, would gain fair title to the name of science.

Of the great importance of Archæology as an adjunct to historical study there can be no question.

Crudely defined by the lexicographer as "a knowledge of ancient art and ancient things," it possesses unbounded significance and importance when considered in connection with history, of which it is the precursor and landmark. Beginning where history leaves off, in its dim, shadowy, and silent portraiture of the labors and deeds of pre-historic man, it comprises a knowledge of the souvenirs of every phase of early civilization, every step in the tremulous and uncertain progress of the infantile advancement of races.

By its means have been unerringly tracked the life and labors of the ancient Britons; the social and domestic manners of Pompeii and Herculæum and Egypt; the wonderful art-progress of the Peruvians and Aztecs; and the dim, fantastic strivings after civilization of our own Aborigines.

The wonderful connection of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and even the Egyptians with the Celtic and Germanic tribes, the Britons, has been followed by the means of Archæology to its origin.

Exposing in its researches, weapons of war, works of art and industry, and domestic utensils, for thousands of years buried beneath the surface of the earth, it has thus formed the connecting link between cotemporaneous and primeval man.

In France its patient research has revealed human remains whose remote period of existence none can locate. In the tumuli of the great Mississippi Valley, it has brought to light evidences of human life nearly as ancient; while at length wandering into the regions of Geological science, and through its progenitor and co-laborer Paleontology, it has exhumed fossil remains, telling the story, indelible though unwritten, of a world before the flood.

Thus does Archæology stand erect among all sciences, and all knowledge, as the finger-post directing the inquirer to the origin of all.

Numismatics, commencing its existence of scientific inquiry, at the portals of Archæology, may properly be classed with it. Where man first began to shake off the lethargy of the dark ages, our noble science takes root. Following him through his rude and humble efforts towards the perpetuation of events and facts by the use of metals, we find ourselves, by the means of Numismatics, high up on the ladder of historical learning.

As civilization matured, and the arts advanced, those efforts, at first untutored and uncultured, began to grow and progress, until succeeding centuries saw them result in a new fine art—the art of coin and medal making.

Were I to attempt to consider the history of these departments, whither would they lead me?

I should have to follow the progress of coinage into the regions of early barbarism, when the sys-

tem of exchange or barter was the only one known in the transactions of the markets; I should then see it grasping at the idea of a circulating medium through the aid of shells, bits of leather and bone, peltries and wampum; I should then, hundreds of years before Christ, see ancient countries overrun, as ours is to-day, with an irredeemable paper currency, or its substitute; I should so trace it up to and through the stage of the first rude efforts at a metallic currency; the misshapen lumps of silver, or base metal, roughly impressed by hand with some symbol from natural history,—a fish, or a tortoise as it might be—until gradually, and through centuries of labor, and progress, and difficulty, I at length found it culminating in the magnificent gold and silver coinage of the present age.

And so with medalllic art. Beginning with the desire instinct in every man's breast, to perpetuate the memory of great events or distinguished men,—beginning when tradition had been the only history, I could follow it in an unbroken chain of events and names, known to-day only through its means, down to the present. The familiar scenes and portraiture of antiquity, familiar only through this art, are the stepping-stones to a knowledge of the causes of events which they alone depict to us.

For a period of nearly two thousand years, men have sought to preserve for posterity these emblems of their lives and deeds. And to-day, when the highest honor which we can pay to a living general or a dead statesman, is thus to preserve imperishable his features, and some modest record of his acts, in perpetual bronze, who shall say that medalllic art may not be considered a worthy and honorable congener of Archæology and History.

But there are other considerations of vastly greater importance than those I have mentioned, under which the intimate relationship between Numismatics and History is made still more obvious.

A distinguished young officer during our late struggle, immortalized himself by one of those pregnant sayings that are occasionally uttered, and become by virtue of the natural merit with which they are instinct, finally engrafted in the proverbial literature of the language in which they were uttered. That saying is familiar, I am sure, to all of us, and ran in this wise, "We are making history hand over hand."

Now to "make History" events must occur; wars, famines and pestilences must desolate countries; inventions must be made; distinguished minds in every walk of life must spring up, and perform their share of the world's great deeds; commerce must spread, and nations become better acquainted with one another; religion must be carried to the farthest ends of the globe; and darkened souls become enlightened to the true faith; new, wild and barbarous countries must be opened up to knowledge, by the energy and daring of explorers; all this, and more, must be done to make history.

Mines must be dug, railroad and telegraph lines be laid, bridges and viaducts and tunnels built; manufactures must increase, and stately mansions, and massive warehouses, and endless spires pointing to heaven, must mark the progress of civilization and Christian life.

All this must be done in these our own days to produce the materials of history; but how was it in those ancient, pagan, and uncivilized days, of which we have no history?

And all this brings me to the point I desire to make in this place, and on which I am convinced hinges to-day not only our history but our civilization and Christianity itself.

Wild as may appear the theory, I am prepared to assert that more than to anything else, except the Divine will of God, the world owes its present condition of advancement and wealth to the discovery of a circulating medium.

Why is it we are so destitute of any knowledge of those periods before this discovery was made? Why is it that of those darkened and benighted nations still existing in the world, which are still destitute of this great medium of inter-communication among peoples, we are so destitute of knowledge if it be not that by the means of money all new channels are opened for national advancement in everything that is good, and wise, and valuable in the cycle of creation.

Money is termed "the root of all evil," and such misused it must ever be, as it ever has been. But what great thing ever happened, or what great and important enterprise was ever carried on to fruition without it.

In facilitating commerce, in opening up the mineral wealth of the world, in creating the means for education, and diffusing them broadcast, in spreading the tenets of religious belief, in forwarding the arts and manufactures, a circulating medium has been the one and only possible means for the great end.

Thus we may truly say that we owe the existence of the events and occurrences that have made history to the invention of that whose life and labors it has come within the domain and province of the science of Numismatics to chronicle, to describe, and to illustrate.

And therefore, and above all, is our science entitled to rank with History, whose food has grown from its elements, and which it has thus so successfully aided to create.

The earliest allusion to the use of money in any purchase is found in the Bible, and records the fact that Abraham purchased a grave for his family. In the 23d chapter of Genesis, and the 14th, 15th and 16th verses, is given the description of this transaction, which cannot but be interesting in this connection.

14. And Ephron answered Abraham, saying unto him,
15. My Lord, hearken unto me: the land is worth four hundred shekels of silver; what is that between me and thee? bury therefore thy dead.

16. And Abraham hearkened unto Ephron; and Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant.

Abraham wanted the land to bury within a cave which stood thereupon, the body of his wife, Sarah, who had died in Canaan, a strange land to them, and the people were desirous to give it to him, but as we see, Abraham would not accept the gift, that, as it would seem, he might stand up before future ages as the first man who had used this wonderful agent. Of course some species of money must have been employed previous to this instance, but the fact that the first known occasion for its use was the purchase of a grave, is certainly suggestive.

The words "shekels of silver" would seem to signify coined money, yet in a similar transaction recorded of Jacob, where "pieces of silver" is used, it has been discovered that the phrase 'pieces of silver' may also be translated 'a lamb,' and it is still a mooted question among theologians whether these payments may not both have been made in live stock.

Having thus shown to some slight extent the uses of these sciences, from an historical point of view, it becomes us to consider how those uses may be made apparent and obvious, and how, practically, Numismatics and Archæology may be made in the future still further to become aids to History. Individuals can do much towards this end, but it is to associated effort that we must look for the greatest amount of valuable labor that will hereafter be performed. By co-operation and association; by the search after, collection and elucidation of all that illustrates these sister sciences; and by the preservation by record of all facts discovered, and their publication to the world, I conceive that we shall do the greatest service in this connection.

And after all the assistance rendered is mutual; for if we record otherwise hidden facts for the benefit of the historian, History no less frequently preserves for the Numismatist and Archæologist the memory of illustrative points met with in its researches which might otherwise be lost to our knowledge.

We are, it seems to me, in reference to History what the pilot-fish is to the shark: preceding, discovering and pointing out its proper food. Although History, unlike that voracious fish, accepts to perpetuate rather than to destroy, and to benefit humanity, a much nobler purpose than to fill its own hungry maw.

Again, the possible results of our labors take a yet wider range, of a still higher character. By the elevation of the standard of coinage, and the simplification of the principles of finance; by forwarding and encouraging an international system of coinage, we may advance trade and commerce, and, to a very great extent, civilization itself.

These are considerations well worth pondering upon deeply. To feel that we can rise out of the

positions of mere collectors of rare coins, medals, and antiquities, and by taking our true position exercise a powerful and permanent influence upon letters and science, and upon the welfare of the human race, is certainly a proud conviction.

Never was there a more promising period in the world's history for such results to follow earnest and faithful labor in the right direction.

In this country, in the future, must take root, and from its shores must go forth to the rest of the world, the greater share of all great improvements, all new inventions, all profound thought.

From one of the youngest among nations, we have suddenly sprung into a new life, with a glorious future before it; and it will remain with us to give the law to other nations in all matters that concern the social and political well-being of States.

Having in view these facts, let us turn with renewed effort to meet the long vista of success that opens before us, determined to lose no opportunity to raise our pursuits to the first rank of useful sciences, as well as ornamental arts. For so we shall best perform our impending duties, and so raise to a true equality with all science, all art, and all the best acts and deeds of the best men and nations, our own sciences, Numismatics and Archæology.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archæologists.

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And will be devoted to the advancement of the Sciences it professes to represent.

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VOL. I.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1866.

No. 2

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Subscriptions received by EDWARD COGAN, 101 William Street, New York.

Communications and Contributions addressed to "FRANK H. NORTON, Librarian, Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Brooklyn, N.Y."

CONCERNING COUNTERFEITS.

In prefacing a few words in the first number of the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS*, as an introduction to the enterprise, we took occasion to remark upon the necessity for some publication which should "act as a check upon all nefarious and improper acts, either in the manufacture, collection, or sale of coins and medals."

This remark has called forth considerable comment and inquiry from different parts of the country, and we print the following as giving what we believe to be the sentiments of the better class of collectors:

"I see stated in the introductory that you will 'act as a check upon all nefarious and improper acts, either in the *manufacture*, collection, or sale of coins or medals.' I hope your Society will do so, and I hope they will begin by giving a list of all the spurious American and Colonial coins manufactured in New York, and elsewhere, give the manufacturers' names, and state how they can be most easily detected. By so doing they will not only be conferring a great favor upon collectors, but, in my opinion, will add greatly to the circulation of their Journal.

I think that if I should undertake to manufacture and circulate American cents in imitation of those issued by the Mint, for the present year, I should render myself liable to punishment under the law. If so, why should these men be suffered to go on and circulate their imitations of Mint issues because they are of an older date? But if the law cannot reach them, public opinion, as embodied in your Society, should hold them up for the condemnation of honest collectors." ***

We are desirous, so far as possible, to comply with the requests of our correspondents, and in regard to this question of counterfeiting, intend to do what we can to expose it to the condemnation it so richly deserves. We should, therefore, be obliged if our friends would send us such information as they may possess concerning it, that we may be enabled to pursue our own investigations intelligently. Any person sending us rubbings or specimens of such counterfeits, with any account they may possess of their origin and history, prices, manufacturers, etc., will not only greatly oblige us, but will perform a signal favor to the whole body of "honest collectors."—[Ed.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

Among a number of congratulatory and commendatory letters which we have received since the publication of the first number of the "*AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS*," we print the following as giving the best conception of the intention of our undertaking.—[Ed.]

GLEN COVE, L. I., May 18th, 1866.

I am very much pleased with the first number of the "*AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS*." It is something that our country has long needed, for by this means, collectors may acquaint each other with what they know in regard to questions and subjects that have long been discussed with no positive decision. Coin collecting is something that but few enter into with real interest, but many collect for the curiosity and rarity, and I hope that the Journal will bring out more true interest, so that Numismatics and Archæology may yet be shown up in their true light of historical value. ***

"COPPERHEADS."

In the present issue we commence a list of the "Copperheads" "Store Cards," or "Tokens" of the rebellion. This list will be, it is hoped, perfect and complete in every respect, as it is made from probably the largest collection in the country, and by a gentleman thoroughly qualified for the task. Such a catalogue cannot fail to be of the

greatest value and importance to collectors, and should, we think, alone make the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS a 'welcome guest' among them. Any collector having, or knowing of, any piece not enumerated in this list, will confer a favor by informing us immediately of the fact, when the addition shall be made.

NOTICE.

Subscribers will receive their bills for the year's subscription with the present number. Those whose bills are not receipted are requested to return them with the amount, (3.00,) and they will be receipted and forwarded in the number for July.

Transactions of Societies.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting, May 10, 1866. The President in the Chair:—

In the absence of the Secretary reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was suspended.

The Publication Committee presented a report, with proof sheets of the American Journal of Numismatics. On motion the report was accepted.

The Curator presented a number of Stamps, from Mr. W. H. S. Wood,—also a Confederate song book and note, from Mr. G. Leonhardt of Augusta, Ga. Mr. F. A. Wood presented some twenty historical pamphlets. Mr. Parish a number of cuttings, and Mr. Levick three antique hats.

A letter was read from Mr. F. A. Wood, Cor. Sec. elect, declining the office. On motion the letter was received, and action in reference to the election of a Cor. Sec. was laid over to the next meeting.

Mr. F. I. Ilsley, was elected a Resident Member.

On motion, the Finance Committee was charged with the business of carrying on the issue of the Lincoln Medal.

On motion adjourned.

GEO. H. PERINE,
Sec., pro tem.

Regular Meeting, May 24th, 1866. The 1st Vice President, Dr. G. H. Perine, in the chair:—

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and adopted.

The committee on the Lincoln Memorial Medal, reported that Mr. Sigel would proceed immediately with the manufacture of the new dies.

The Publication Committee reported that the first number of the Journal of the Society had been issued, and urged upon the members to assist the committee by contributions to the forthcoming numbers.

Donations were received, among which was a series of ancient engravings presented by Mr. Levick, and a Washington Centennial Medal in silver, presented on behalf of Mr. E. Cogan of this city, for which thanks were voted.

Mr. F. A. Wood, Corresponding Secretary elect, having declined the office, Mr. Chas. De F. Burns, 100 Wall Street, was unanimously chosen Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing year.

Mr. Wood then read a correspondence with the agents of the Society in London,—Messrs. Stevens Bros.,—in reference to the Lincoln Medal. Messrs. Stevens stated, that the specimen in block tin sent over to them had been received, and had elicited the commendations of all who had seen it, as fully bearing out the promises of the Society as to the accuracy of the likeness and artistic excellence of the workmanship. A circular issued by Stevens Bros., and a copy of the "Anglo American Times" newspaper, containing an editorial notice of the medal, were shown and read by Mr. Wood, and it was suggested and on motion ordered that one of the sixteen medals in bronze struck before the breaking of the die, should be forwarded to the Messrs. Stevens.

A paper on the discovery of ancient coins in Europe was read by Mr. Parish and a vote of thanks returned therefor.

It was announced that by request, Mr. Robt. Hewitt, Jr., would read a paper at the next meeting.

On motion adjourned.

JAS. OLIVER,
Rec. Sec'y.

COIN SALES.

Philadelphia.

The sale of silver and copper coins, Colonial pieces, and American and other medals, by Messrs. Thomas Birch & Son., 1110 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, occurred May 3d, as advertised.

The prices brought were not very high, but the amount realized by the sale was, we are informed, entirely satisfactory.

New York.

MR. HOFFMAN'S COLLECTION.

The following notes of this sale have been kindly furnished us by a friend, and we print them *verbatim*—[Ed.]:

The sale of coins April 24—27 was tolerably successful when judged by the standard of other recent sales, but compared with former ones was far from encouraging.

In Mr. Hoffman's collection were many very desirable pieces, some of which brought scarcely more than nominal prices, while, in a few instances the bids exceeded those on any former occasion. A noticeable feature of the sale was the falling off in the prices of the rare gold coins. As an example of which may be quoted the Quarter Eagle of 1806, which sold for \$5, while in the McCoy sale it brought \$90: though this is an extreme case, similar ones are not wanting. A few prices are named as follows:

A fine Dollar, 1794, - - -	\$23 00
Proof Dollar, 1836, - - -	16 50
" 1838, - - -	43 00
" 1851, - - -	35 00
Proof Sets, 1859 to 1865, from \$4.87 to	7 50
Cent of 1794, a fine and rare variety, -	12 00
" 1795, perfect, -	11 50
" 1796, two varieties, respectively \$26 and	32 00
" 1801, -	7 25
" 1844, a very fine proof, -	11 00
Large Clay Medal, - - -	19 00
Copper Dime, 1792, - - -	39 00
N. E. Sixpence, - - -	42 50
Pine Tree Shilling of remarkable beauty, -	18 00
Carolina Copper, 1794, very fine milled, -	45 00
Granby or Higley, 1737, - - -	25 00
" another variety, - - -	15 00
Immune Columbia; rev. Nova Constellatio, -	30 00
Nova Eborac, very fine, - - -	10 00
Kentucky Token, - - -	52 50
2 Rare Fugios, - - -	15 00 to 20 00
Rare Webster Medal, in silver, - - -	22 00
Irving Medal, in silver, only two known, -	26 00
The Edwards Counterfeit of the Carroll Medal, -	9.75
Medal of Edwin Forrest, in silver, one of the	
rarest of American Medals, brought but	5 00

The Washingtons sold at ruinously low prices. The naked bust which sold in the McCoy sale for \$480, brought, in this, no more than \$220. A rare medal in silver, weighing nearly four and one half ounces, with fine bust of Washington and inscription commemorative of his birth, and death, sold for \$12, though the bidder was authorized to pay as high as \$150.

Pattern pieces, which have been constantly going down since the United States Mint passed into the hands of the present family, showed the usual falling off only in a more marked degree.

For rare store cards and catalogues quite an eager competition existed.

A fashion prevails of buying under fictitious names, though many of these names are well-known in the auction room and to other buyers, but as gentlemen purchase in this way, it may be improper to publish what they choose to conceal under various names. Most of the old buyers were represented, and under the name of Franklin the writer recognizes, as a very liberal and discriminating buyer, a young gentleman of New York, who has been much interested in Greek,

Roman, and English coins, but who has only recently turned his attention to the American coinage.

The practice of using fictitious names gave rise to quite an amusing circumstance. A little sale took place one evening in Boston, at which a few gentlemen were present who, for the time, assumed all the names in the country prominently connected with Numismatic science, and when a few named catalogues were sent out those who received them were astonished to find that in addition to the usual Boston company, Messrs. Mickley, Jenks, Ely, Zannoni, Jewett, Cohen, Cogan, Strobbridge, and a host of others were all brought together to purchase a collection which in the aggregate was probably not worth more than \$25.

ADDRESS

OF

DR. WINSLOW LEWIS,

(On Resigning the Presidency of the Boston Numismatic Society, January 5, 1865.)

GENTLEMEN—BROTHER MEMBERS OF OUR SOCIETY:

Although the weak state of my health during the past year would have been a sufficient excuse for my declining to do more, on the present occasion, than make a very few remarks on the state of our Society, many reasons, and chief amongst them, the desire felt by me for its increased prosperity and progress in a sound and legitimate direction, incline me to avail myself of that excuse, or to shrink from the performance of any duty so long as I retain any power of performing it.

Probably to the minds of some of my younger brethren, the Horatian warning may present itself:

"Solve senescentum mature sanus equum, ne peccet ad extremum videndus et ilia ducat."

I am by no means insensible of the force and value of that warning; on the contrary it is, I assure you, with very much of diffidence and hesitation that I enter on my task of throwing out some suggestions for the guidance of those whose powers are so much fresher and more vigorous than my own, yet, on the other hand, it will not, I trust, appear a prompting of presumption, if I acknowledge the consciousness of feeling, that what loss of vigor may have been produced by advancing years has been, to some extent, compensated by experience, especially in those studies and pursuits which have formed the chief relaxation and delight of my later years; and while, neither in dignity, nor sweetly-flowing eloquence, nor indeed in age itself, can I or would I compare myself to that aged monarch of the Iliad, the "eloquent orator of the Pylians," yet this advantage does, I believe, accrue from years, that younger and more impetuous brethren, will, at least, accept kindly and listen considerately to the words of their more aged Brother and Friend.

It is my duty firstly, to make a very brief statement concerning what we, as a Numismatic Society, have accomplished up to this time, and what has been done by others in the United States, whether as individuals or associates.

Our Association dates from 1860, when a few individuals, who had for a considerable time been interested in the subject, united in the formation of the "Boston Numismatic Society." Their object was, by an associated zeal, to improve themselves in the very interesting pursuit of a study, which might not only increase their own knowledge of coins and medals, but enable them to diffuse such information as might be valuable to others engaged in such pursuits elsewhere. The Society have met since that period regularly once a month, generally on the first Thursday. I need not say that these meetings have been very pleasant in their social aspect and full of interest. Rare and valuable coins have been exhibited at every meeting, and papers read of great value to the Numismatic enquirer, and quite a cabinet has been created, either by donations of the members or by friends of the Society.

The earliest collector among our number is Mr. William G. Stearns, of Cambridge, the present Steward of Harvard University. He was the first gentleman who devoted himself to the formation of a somewhat extended cabinet of coins and medals. The next are Mr. Colburn and Mr. Davenport, gentlemen of great information as Numismatists, and who have done much towards the advancement of the science and of our Society. There are also several of our members whose collections are large and very choice.

Of Mr. Appleton's collection we can safely say that it is second to none in this country, except, perhaps, that of Mr. Mickley. Mr. Appleton's takes a wider range, embracing as it does numerous specimens of every country. His collection of ancient Greek and Roman Coins is quite large, and contains fine specimens of great rarity. His American Series contains very many of the rarest of our coins and medals, in particular the Massachusetts Pine Tree Copper of 1776, the only specimen known, and also the New England III'd of 1652, which was unknown to collectors except through its mention by Folkes, until the discovery of the specimen in the Cabinet of the College at New Haven. Mr. Appleton's is the only other known.

Mr. Seavey's contains a complete series of the gold coinage of the United States Mint, consisting of fine specimens of every date and variety ever coined. His collection of pattern pieces is complete.

Judge Putnam's Series of American Coins is full and very fine. His English Series contains many rare and valuable pieces.

The collection of medals of Mr. Wheeler is probably the largest in this country, principally from the French Mint.

Mr. Fowle's collection of Greek coins and foreign medals is quite extensive and valuable.

The collection of Papal medals belonging to your President is thought to be the most complete in this country.

There are now kindred Associations in Philadelphia, Providence, and New York. The principal authors in this country on Numismatics are Eckfelt and DuBois, Hickcox, Prime, Snowden, Felt, Dickeson, and Bshnell. The first Mint Master appointed on this continent was John Hull, and the first building for the manufacture of coin was in this city. It was ordered to be made of wood, to be 16 feet square and 10 feet high, and certainly, as Felt observes, it did not deserve the rebuke of an adage common to that day, "Twelve pence laid out on the purse, and only sixpence in it."

As an Association we have endeavored to publicly caution collectors against the unjustifiable practice, now too palpably resorted to, of issuing fac-similes of rare coins and medals. Of the Funeral Gold Medal of Washington, we are cognizant at least of two struck recently in New York, and we know, also, that the rare half cent of 1796, which has brought \$96, has been imitated and the counterfeit circulated.

So much, gentlemen, for our own "*res gestæ*" and position thus far; and now I shall proceed to consider, as concisely as I can, those points of the history, science, and uses of Numismatics, which seem to me more particularly worthy of our careful consideration, if we desire and hope—as assuredly we all alike do—to raise this Society of ours to that position of dignity, prosperity, and power, of which I believe it to be, if properly conducted, eminently worthy.

The Science of Numismatics treats both of coined money and of medals, and the nature, devices and execution of the different denominations of coins, their reciprocal relations, and the laws regulating them. As "*money*,"—*coined money*, or gold, I mean,—occupies so powerful and prominent a place in our affairs in our daily life just now, that almost the first thing looked for in the evening paper, is the price of gold. A few words as to the origin of "*money*" may not be altogether out of place. As to the precise time at which the precious metals first came into use as a circulating medium, nothing can now be clearly ascertained, except that it must have been at a period of great antiquity, (as to *paper substitutes*, we know much more, but in this, as in other things, *increased knowledge* is not a synonym for *increased happiness*). The earliest purchase of land on record, I believe, is thus related, "And Abraham hearkened unto Ephron; and Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver, which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver, current money of the merchant." (Gen. xxiii. 16.) The use of bullion, whether of gold or silver, was a vast improvement on the old præ-

tice of bartering cattle which existed in the *heroic ages*: but it was still attended with serious inconvenience especially in regard to the tedious processes of *weighing and assaying*. It was to obviate this inconvenience, that gold and silver were eventually *coined*—that is, marked with a stamp, which attested both the *quality and quantity*, or value of the piece of metal; and then, finally, as a protection against the frauds which private persons might be led to commit, the coining of money was made an exclusive privilege of the government.

In Persia, gold was coined at a very early period, as is proved by the very early mention of the *Darics*, or sovereigns, which were so called from being stamped with the portrait of the Darius or king, then reigning. We also know that "sovereigns," to use the English term, of a similar kind were circulated by the Macedonians, under the name of *Phillippi*, as having been first made in the reign of Philip 2d., father of Alexander the Great. In those ancient gold coins, the proportion of *alloy* is much smaller than that which the gold coins and trinkets of the present day contain. Then this proportion was only about one *fiftieth*, whereas now it is never less than one *twelfth*. There are few, even of partly savage nations now, that have not a coinage of their own. The number of coins and medals, of which specimens are extant, is upwards of 200,000: and it is only a natural consequence, that so vast and long a train of metallic documents should show no *little light* on history: and this is the main value of our science, though not, I grant, the only one. This the Numismatic student should always bear carefully in mind, as he should also the *mode* in which coins illustrate history. This mode is chiefly *confirmatory and corroborative*, especially as to chronology, at least as regards the more ancient coins. On this point, I will cite a brief extract from the able article on Numismatics in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, an article doubtless familiar to most of you, and whose perusal, I would strongly urge upon all who are interested in the subject. "The value of the *corroborative* evidence afforded by coins must not be overlooked. It chiefly relates to chronology, although it also adds to our knowledge of the pedigree of royal houses. But perhaps the most interesting manner in which coins and medals illustrate history is, in their bearing contemporary, or nearly contemporary, portraits of the most famous kings and captains, from the time of the first successors of Alexander the Great to the present age: whereas pictures do not afford portraits in any number before the later period of the middle ages; and works of sculpture, although occupying in this respect, the same place as coins in the last mentioned and under the Roman empire, are neither so numerous nor so authentic. There is no more delightful companion in historical reading than a cabinet of coins and medals: when we know the

features of Alexander, Mithridates, of Julius Cæsar and Augustus, of the Antonines and Severus, we can more readily take ourselves back to the times in which they lived, and see a real interest in their stories. Our belief in the truth of history is confirmed by the qualities we can perceive in their portraits. The strength and energy of Alexander, the brilliant genius of Mithridates, the philosophic calmness of Antoninus, the obstinate ferocity of Nero, and the brutality of Caracalla, are as plain on their coins as in the pages of history. The numismatic portraits of the time following the founding of Constantinople, have less *individuality*, but after the revival of art, they recover that quality and maintain it to our day, although executed in a very different style from those of antiquity. From this last class, we can form a series of portraits more complete and not less interesting than that of the ancient period."

Nor is it upon *history* alone that our science throws this illuminating and illustrating light. It is to the same source that we are, in no small degree indebted for our knowledge of the *religious ideas* or belief of the ancients, particularly the Greeks, in regard to whose mythology, the more ancient coins afford us very valuable evidence.

The same remark applies to Geography, in which most important information as to *position* of towns, their *inhabitants, trade, &c.*, has been acquired almost entirely from coins. That noble art also, of which coin-engraving is itself the child—Sculpture—is illustrated in an eminent degree by this our science, not only in the preservation of the memory of lost statues, but also in the very high degree of engraving or sculpture art-excellence exhibited on many of the ancient coins themselves.

[Concluded next month.]

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Ins.	Inscription.
Ob.	Obverse.
Rev.	Reverse.
S.	Silver.
C.	Copper.
C.a.	Composition, color between Copper and Brass.
B.	Brass.
G.S.	German Silver.
N.	Nickel.
T.	Tin.
L.	Lead.

The general size is 12, ($\frac{11}{16}$ inch,) and of those that may be smaller or larger, the size is given.

MAINE.

Ob. "R. S. Torrey Inventor of the Maine State Bee Hive 5th St. Bangor, Me."

Rev. Liberty head facing left, "Union" in small letters above, 13 stars, "1863." C.

Ob. "R. S. Torrey Inventor of the Maine State Bee Hive Bangor, Me. 1864." A circle of small dots and two stars.

Rev. Eagle on Shield inscribed "Union," Four Flags and an open wreath. C.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Ob. "Dunn & Co.'s Oyster House. 1864" within a wreath, two small stars.

Rev. Bunker Hill Monument within a wreath. C.

Ob. "Jos. H. Merriam Medalist. Die Sinker and Letter Cutter Established 1850 No. 18 Brattle Square, Boston."

Rev. Dog's Head with collar inscribed "Merriam. Good for a Scent 1863" two small stars. C.

Ob. "E. P. Francis City Hotel Fall River Mass 1864." 13 stars forming half a circle.

Rev. "Billiard Room & Restaurant No 27—31 Pleasant Street." S. C. B. G.S. N. T.

Ob. "Bay State Horse Power send for Circular A. & G. F. Wright Harvard, Mass."

Rev. Liberty Head facing left. "Shop Rights for sale in Westn. Sts." C.

Ob. "Charles Lang. 1863." A male bust facing left. Six stars.

Rev. "Die Sinker & Gen'l Engraver Worcester, Ms." Three stars. C. B. Size 14.

RHODE ISLAND.

Ob. "Charnley No. 11 Orange St Providence R. I." Anchor in shield. 13 stars.

Rev. Large "C" in centre "Union 1863" above; half wreath below. S. C. B. G.S. N. T.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 1.
Rev. "Frank L. Gay Bookseller & Stationer 140 Westminster St. Prov. R. I." One star. S. C. B. G.S. N. T.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 2.
Rev. "Good for One Cent 1863 Redeem.ed." One star within an open wreath. S. C. B. G.S. N. T.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 2.
Rev. "Billiard Room & Restaurant No 27—31 Pleasant Street." S. C. B. G.S. N. T.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 1.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 3. S. C. B. G.S. N. T.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 1.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 4. S. C. B. G.S. N. T.

Ob. "H. Dobson Union 1864." Two twigs joined.
Rev. Arcade House 62 Broad, St Providence R. I." C. Size 11.

Ob. "H-Y Lefevre. Pro: Empire SALOON. UNION" within a wreath.

Rev. A Beer Mug surrounded by 12 large stars, one small star above the mug, "1864" below. C. Size 15.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 8.
Rev. "N 49- $\frac{1}{2}$ NORTH MAIN ST." 13 large stars and the date "1864" form the outer circle. C. Size 15.

Ob. "City Fruit Store No 4 Weybosset St Prov. R. I. Redeemed By Phillips"
Rev. "Rhode Island First In The Field; 1864" 13 stars form the outer circle. C.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 10.
Rev. Full faced Bust of Gen'l Burnside in centre. "Rhode Island First In The Field 1864." S. C. B. G.S. N. T. L.

CONNECTICUT.

Ob. "A. W. Wallace's Variety Bakery Bridgeport. Ct."

Rev. Eagle on shield inscribed "Union," Four flags, two twigs joined forming half a wreath. C.

Ob. "New York Store South Main St. Waterbury Conn." Two stars and flourishes.

Rev. Redeemable in Postage Currency in sums of 5 Cts or more." C.a.

NEW YORK.

Ob. "Benjamin & Herrick Fruit Dealers, Albany, N. Y." Upper corner of letter F in Fruit nearly touching between Ja in Benjamin.

Rev. "Redeemed at 427 Broadway 1863." Upper corner of No. 7 pointing towards A in at. C. B. T.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 1.
Rev. Ins. reads same as Rev. No. 1. Broadway directly in the centre. B.

- 3
Ob. Same as obverse No. 1.
Rev. Fasces and open wreath. "United We Stand Divided We Fall." S. C. B. G.S. N. T.
- 4
Ob. Ins. reads same as obverse No. 1. Upper corner of F in Fruit nearly between Nj in Benjamin.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 1. C.
- 5
Ob. Ins. reads same as obverse No. 1. Upper corner of F in Fruit almost touching N and J in Benjamin. Fruit in large letters.
Rev. Ins. reads same as reverse No. 1. Corner of figure seven nearly touching the D in redeemed. C.
- 6
Ob. Ins. reads same as obverse No. 1. Corner of F in Fruit nearly touching A in Benjamin, Fruit in large letters.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 2 C.
- 7
Ob. Ins. reads same as obverse No. 1. Corner of F in Fruit nearly touching J in Benjamin, Fruit in large letters.
Rev. Ins. reads same as reverse No. 1. A large star between four diamond-shaped dots. B.
- 8
Ob. "P. V. Fort & Co. Dealers in Fruit and Nuts Albany N. Y." Four stars, and flourishes.
Rev. "Redeemed at No. 427 Broadway 1864." Six stars. C.a.
- 9
Ob. "Jos. McBurney Cigar Box Manuf'r 26 Mulberry St. Albany N. Y."
Rev. "Redeemed at 26 Mulberry St Albany N. Y." C.a.
- 10
Ob. "New York and Albany Peoples Line of Steam Boats"
Rev. "Time Table Leave N. Y. 6. P. M. Leave Albany 7½ P. M. C.a."
- 11
Ob. "N. Y. C. R. R. Ex. Trains Leave Albany 7.30 & 9 A. M. 12.20 & 6 P. M."
Rev. "N. Y. C. R. R. Ex. Trains Leave Buffalo 5 & 8 A. M. 5.45 & 10.55 P. M." C.a.
- 12
Ob. "John Thomas Jr. Premium Mills. Coffee & Spices"
Rev. "Redeemed Exchange & Dean St's 1863 Albany N. Y." C.a.
- 13
Ob. "Straight's Elephantine Shoe Store 398 Broadway 1863." An Elephant having on boots.
Rev. "Redeemed at my Shoe Store 398 Broadway Albany N. Y." C.a.
- 14
Ob. "D. L. Wing & Co 318 Broadway Albany N. Y."
- Rev. "Union Flour" within an open wreath. C.a.
- 15
Ob. Ins. reads same as obverse No. 14, slightly different.
Rev. Nearly like reverse No. 14. C.a.
- 16
Ob. Nearly like obverse No. 14.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 15. C.a.
- 17
Ob. Nearly like obverse No. 15.
Rev. Nearly like reverse No. 16, C.a.
- 18
Ob. "Redeemed By D. L. Wing & Co Albany N. Y."
Rev. "Union Flour" within a wreath, a small dot over the O in Flour. C.a.
- 19
Ob. Similar to obverse No. 18, a slight variety in the flourishes.
Rev. Similar to reverse No. 16, the wreath more open. C.a.
- 20
Ob. Similar to obverse No. 19.
Rev. Similar to reverse No. 14. C.a.
- 21
Ob. Similar to obverse No. 20.
Rev. Similar to Reverse No. 14. C.a.
- 22
Ob. Similar to obverse No. 20.
Rev. "Union & Liberty" within a wreath, a star between the ends of the wreath. B.
- 23
Ob. "Braun and Schellworth's, 132, 134, 136, Court Street, Brooklyn Pavilion."
Rev. "I. O. U. 1 cent pure copper," two small heads of Washington facing left. C.
- 24
Ob. Same as obverse No. 23.
Rev. "Money makes the mare go, 1863, Go it Buttons." C.
- 25
Ob. "T. Ivory, cor. Fulton and Orange Sts., Brooklyn, Billiard Saloon."
Rev. "Good for 1 Cent." 2 stars. C.N.
- 26
Ob. Same as obverse No. 25.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 25, with four arrow heads added. B.N.T.
- 27
Ob. Same as obverse No. 25.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 23. C.
- 28
Ob. Same as obverse No. 25
Rev. Same as reverse No 24. C.B.G.S.N.
- 29
Ob. Same as obverse No. 25.

Rev. "For Public Accomodation." An Indian head. B.N.G.S.

30.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 25.

Rev. "The Washington Token, 1863." Bust of Washington facing right. S.C.B.G.S.N.T.

31.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 25.

Rev. "General G. B. McClellan." Bust facing left. C.G.S.N.

32.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 25.

Rev. Eagle on Globe. "Union for Ever." B.G.S.N.T.

33.

Ob. "Daniel Williams, Grocer, corner Court and Warren Sts., Brooklyn."

Rev. Same as reverse No. 25. C.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archaeologists.

Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.

"In the Numismatic Cabinet attached to the Museum of the Loganian Society at Haverford College, Pa., is a silver-plated medal of very thin copper; on its obverse a fleet of ships under full sail; legend, "† Flavit † Et † Dissipati † Sunt † 1588," divided by nimbus bearing Hebrew characters. Reverse, a church on a rock surrounded by the sea, which is lashed to fury by the storm; at the bottom a coroneted coat of arms; legend, "† Allidor † Non † Lædor †." This medal is illustrated on page 348-9 of the "Student's Hume" (which by the way is profusely embellished with similar wood-cuts,) from specimens in the Medal Room of the British Museum; the only description vouchsafed, however, is "Dutch Medal on the overthrow of the Armada," to which historical event part of the succeeding chapter is devoted.

What is the history of this 'Dutch' medal? Are they at all common with American collectors? I have never seen other than this one.

WAIF."

"In a London catalogue I find a coin described as follows: 'Copper Company of Upper Canada halfpenny; obv. a river-god reclining, 'Fertilitatem Divitiasque Circumferrimus, 1794.' The reverse is not described. Is this coin known to our collectors? I will feel obliged if any of your readers will give me information regarding it.

NUMMUS."

"Can any one give a true account of the origin of the Hosack medal now issued by the United States Mint from dies in its possession, and how the Mint obtained the dies?

F. A. W."

"Can you inform me of the dates of Mr. W. Ellipt Woodward's various sales in New York?

J. H."

BROOKLYN, May 18th, 1866.

Dear Sir:—Your kind invitation for notes and queries in the first number of the NUMISMATIC JOURNAL emboldens me to ask your information on the annexed drawings of coins, both in my possession. They are both silver, apparently of the 11th or 12th century, the outlines, though rude, are yet distinct, and deeply impressed. They were sent to me by one of my friends in Germany, who himself picked up the bracteaters near the foundations of an old church. By giving the information you may possess about these pieces, in the next number, you will confer a great favor on your servant,

S. W. T.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

The answers to queries in this department will be furnished by the gentlemen best able to give the information in this country, and may always be relied upon.—[Ed.]

J. H.—The dates of Mr. Woodward's sales were as follows:

W. E. W.

Finotti Collection,	1862,	Nov. 11—14.
Second Sale,	1863,	Ap. 28—May 1.
Third Sale,	1863,	Oct. 20—24.
McCoy Collection,	1864,	May 17—22.
Fifth Sale,	1864,	Oct. 18—22.
Sixth Sale,	1865,	Mar. 20—25.
Seventh Sale,	1865,	Dec. 19—22.
Chamber's Collection,	1866,	Feb 27—Mc 1.
Hoffman Collection,	1866,	Apr. 24—27.
Providence Sale, No. 1,	1863,	December 21.
Providence Sale, No. 2,	1864,	March 30.

The aggregate result of the eight regular half-yearly sales was as follows:

No. 1,	-	-	-	\$	3751	43
No. 2,	-	-	-	-	4024	66
No. 3,	-	-	-	-	4752	77
No. 4,	-	-	-	-	13010	60
No. 5,	-	-	-	-	9780	16
No. 6,	-	-	-	-	12524	66
No. 7,	-	-	-	-	4251	06
No. 8,	-	-	-	-	3331	79
Total,					\$55427	13

S. W. T.—They belong to a large class which the Germans call bracteaters, coined in the northern part of Europe during the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries. They imitated, in these coins, the Greek, Roman and Saracen coins, mingling types without any sort of uniformity, sometimes making a fair copy of a coin of the Lower Empire, more frequently making a rude imitation of various types mixed together. It is doubtful if anyone can locate the extant specimens with any exactness. Those you have are not given in the "Archæology of the North," a publication which gives some hundreds of them.

FOR SALE.—A copy of DICKSON'S NUMISMATIC MANUAL, 2d edition, in excellent condition.

Also a copy of catalogue of Woodward's sale, (McCoy collection,) May, 1864, mostly priced, with Woodward's & Betts' Addendas, and strongly bound in half sheep, marbled. Address, F. A. W., Box 2056, N. Y. P. O.

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ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH.
And will be devoted to the advancement of the Sciences it professes to represent.

 Contributions are invited, and must be addressed to the Editor,

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~AND~

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NEW YORK, JULY, 1866.

No. 3

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Subscriptions received by EDWARD COGAN, 101 William Street, New York:

Communications and Contributions addressed to "FRANK H. NOARON, Librarian, Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Brooklyn, N.Y."

NOTICE—CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

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One Square, one time.....	\$1 50
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One Square, twelve times.....	12 00

CHINESE COINAGE.

Paper by G. P. UPTON, of Chicago, Ill., read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, June 28th, 1866.

Gentlemen:

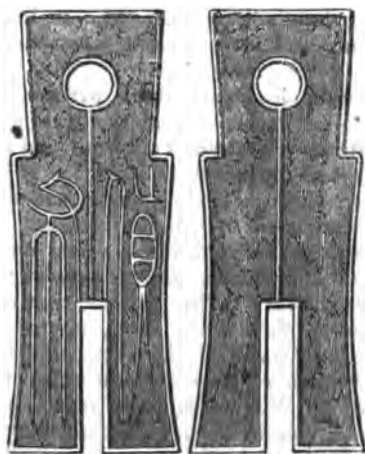
The shadowy testimony as to the antiquity of Chinese civilization is growing clearer with the progress of time, and the almost daily discovery, as European civilization forces its way through Celestial barriers, that arts we have regarded as modern in origin were practiced inside the great wall centuries ago. Whether the Chinese invented the compass or no, certain it is that the long-nailed mariners long ago made their own magnetic needles. Equally certain it is that all the refinements of modern chemistry cannot elaborate a pigment so gorgeous and durable in color as the Chinese vermilion. Their magical mirrors, their peculiar process for cracking the glaze of porcelain vessels, their alloys of copper, especially of white copper, are also beyond the craft of our most cunning smiths. The military use of kites, and the use of ships of iron have been known to them for long years. Pe-Ching, an old blacksmith in 1041, is the oldest representative of the art preservative, for he used moveable types of earthenware, set in an iron chase, in those ante-Faust days. In the same connection, no ink is so durable as the Chinese, for funeral tablets are still

preserved, the written characters remaining in relief while the wood has rotted away with age. In the rearing of domestic animals, in our modern science of pisciculture, and in preserving and beautifying the hair and teeth they excelled ages ago. Not even Turner, boasting of the colors of his fish on Calais Pier, could have painted the butterflies on the old Chinese fans. The life-like and gorgeous tints were unknown to his pallet. In pyrotechnic combinations who so brilliant as Ming Fung, and for nauseating compounds what civet can compare with him?

The testimony upon coinage, perhaps the most reliable of all testimony, for the reason, that the coin is struck while events are fresh, and that it is not subject to the mistakes of tradition or carelessness of transcribers, is also pointing unmistakably to the remoteness of Chinese coinage. Recent translations of native Chinese works on coinage such as the *Seuen ts-ing Seaoon Tseen*, or, "*Numismatic Memoranda*;" *Tseen pe kâon*; or, "*Researches on Coins*;" *Tseen pro te Kang*, or, "*Essence of Numismatic Treatises*," and especially of "*The Chronicle of Tseen*," a work on the coins of China, published by Wun Seang Shih, and compiled by Charng Le-ying in 1830, giving a description of Chinese coins, arranged according to dynasties from the reign of Yaou, B. C., 2356, to the close of the Ming dynasty, A. D. 1644, a period of 4000 years—all these bear weighty testimony to the arguments of antiquity. How these coins have come down is unaccountable, as the custom of burying them with the dead did not prevail with the Chinese as with the Roman, Greek, Egyptian, and other nations of antiquity, but the very existence of these alleged representatives of ancient coinage points to a remote antiquity. The emperor Kang-he, in A. D. 1662, made a complete collection of the coinage from the time of Yaou, already mentioned, to his day. To add corroborative evidence a superb collection of Chinese coinage, arranged by dynasties, from B. C. 250, to the present time, was recently purchased by B. J. Lake, Esq., a banker of Chicago, and is now deposited in the archives of the Lake Forest University near that city. This collection was made by Rev. Justus Doolittle, one of the oldest missionaries of the American Board, and a profound Chinese scholar, during many years of labor in that country. Every dynasty in the long period of over 2000 years is represented by one or more coins; the inscriptions translated, and the chronology reduced to our own. While this collection

dates back only to B. C. 250, yet this seems to me of unusual importance, as the authorities, almost without exception, ascribe a modern origin to Chinese coinage, and none invest it with even the approximate age of this collection. The honor of the invention of coined money heretofore has wavered between the Lydians, the Ionians and the Persians, and usually has been conceded to the Lydians, the coins of Sardes, B. C. 800, being put forward as tests. But if we may trust probabilities, or rely upon the statements of Chinese works, the coins of all these claimants become comparatively modern when contrasted with those of Yaou made 1556 years earlier.

These patriarchs of coins were of most uncouth shape and can be better illustrated by a diagram than by a description:



These coins were called Yaou Poos, taking the name of the monarch Yaou. They were of iron or a composition very nearly resembling iron, about an inch and a half in length, the same in width, and an eighth of an inch in thickness. The inscriptions were in very high relief and were very well executed. B. C. 2254 the coinage underwent a change. The shape retained the same general appearance, except that the coins were made larger and the outlines curving instead of straight. The length was increased to three inches. The new coinage was called *Tarng Kin-bor*. B. C. 1765 appears another change. The coins called *Tarng-wih-kin* are again angular, like those of Yaou, but increased to about four and a half inches in length.

The most curious coin in Mr. Lake's collection bears the date B. C. 245, and is one of the most singular in the whole annals of coinage. It is called the *Tse-bor-taoun*, and in shape as well as in size very much resembles the blade of a razor.

This coin also is of iron, about eight inches in length. The rim of the ring is raised on the obverse, but upon the reverse the surface is flat. The inscriptions upon the reverse are a circle, a dot and three parallel lines across the lower end

of the blade. From this time until the present the coinage has been immense. I can only glance at a few of the more interesting specimens. A. D. 9 the monarch Sin Wang issued coins called *tar-tseuen-wooo-shib*, having upon the obverse Chinese letters and upon the reverse rude representations of a tortoise, snake, sword and stars. In the year 168, reign of Lingte, a coin was issued having on the reverse a type of four roads—four lines radiating from the square hole in the centre indicating that the coins would be dispersed in all directions, and so they were, for a rebellion soon broke out which effectually did the business.

The inscription on the coins of Tcæ Tsou, 1616, founder of the Manchu dynasty, is "coin of the Heavenly Mandate Period;" on those of T'æ Tsung, 1627, "coin of the Eminent Virtue Period." She Tsou, 1653, issued sixty-five different coins, and opened twenty mints, and first placed on Chinese coins characters representing their value in silver and mint marks. His successor, Shing Tsou issued twenty-nine coins, called "coins of the Peaceful Lustre Period," one of which is much sought after by Chinese for making rings. The name of this coin is *Lo-ban-t'ung tseu*, or, "Lo-han," cash, the word "Lo-han" being the transcript in Chinese characters of the Sanscrit "Arhan," "venerable," the name applied to the eighteen attendants of Buddha which are often seen ranged along the two sides of the principal hall in Buddhist temples. The tradition is that the emperor was intimately associated with European missionaries. He became imbued with a feeling of contempt for Buddhism and illustrated this phase in his religious progress by having a set of eighteen brass Lo-han images melted down and cast into cash. The brass is said to contain a considerable portion of gold, hence the great demand for rings. In 1735 Kaou Tsung cast coins of the "Celestial Support Period," also coins for the Mohammedan tribes of Soungaria, also silver coins for Thibet. On the abdication of Kaou Tsung, the national designation adopted for his successor, Jin Tsung, 1796, was "the Increasing Felicity Period." His coins show a very perceptible deterioration both in size and quality. Jin Tsung was succeeded by Seuén Tsung in 1820, who ascended the throne with the national designation of "Right Principles" or "Reason," and the superscription of his coins is "of the Reason's Lustre Period." On the accession of the new emperor, in 1850, "Prevailing Abundance" was selected as the motto, and a new obverse was cast with the superscription "Current coin of the Prevailing Abundance Period." The specimens of cash were the worst that have ever been issued in China, and those of to-day are not much better.

The earlier coinage of the Chinese, as we have shown, was very rude and uncouth, and the very last an engraver would have selected. But since the time of Christ the prevailing shape is circular

with the well-known square opening in the centre for the purpose of stringing. The string is the usual manner of enumerating them, each mint in its returns to the government stating that so many strings of 1000, 50,000, or 100,000, as the case may be, have been coined. There is, however, great variety, both in diameter and thickness, and also in the quality and color of the metal, even in issues from the same mint.

[To be continued.]



Transactions of Societies.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archaeological topics, to answer questions, and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "CHAS. DE F. BURNS, Cor. Sec'y, Mott Haven, Westchester Co., N.Y.," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, June 14, 1866.

The meeting was called to order at the usual hour by the President. The Secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were, after slight amendment, adopted.

Mr. J. Harry Applegate, Jr., San Francisco, was elected a corresponding member.

The Finance Committee made a report regarding the Lincoln Medal, when the matter was made the order at a Special Meeting to be held June 20.

The Publication Committee reported favorably respecting the success of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

After further routine business the following donations were received: from Mr. J. Hanna, 188 Presidential, political and miscellaneous coins, tokens, and medals—a very valuable and interesting collection in fine condition. Mr. F. A. Wood presented books, sixteen old almanacs, seals, &c. From Dr. G. H. Perine was received a collection of minerals, and from Mr. John Bailey a volume containing seventy-three political, Presidential, and other badges, in silk and satin, among them a number of fine ones relating to Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Van Buren, &c., and all of them presenting fine portraits or emblems. The thanks of the

Society were directed to be returned for all the above donations. The President presented on behalf of Mr. John K. Curtis, eight volumes of Numismatic books, most of them in folio, treating on Roman, German, and French coins and medals, splendidly illustrated and in fine order. They comprise the following:

Tentzeln, Wilh. Ernst. *Saxonia Numismatica oder Medaillen-Cabinet.* 2 vols. 4to., Dresden, 1705.

Theaurus Numismatum Modernorum hujus seculi sive Numismata Mnemonica et Iconica Quibus præcipui eventus et res gestæ ab anno MDCC. Folio. Nurnberg, s. a.)

Tabella uber Instehend—Ausländische Silber-Munz-Sorten wie folche bey dem in Augspurg furwährenden Münz-Probations-Convent. Folio. Vien. und Prag., 1761.

Medailles du regne de Louis XV. G. R. Fleurimont. (Folio. No title-page. 1715–1748.)

Les Campagnes de Louis XV. le bicaîmé. Folio. S. A.

Mediobarbo Birago, Francisco. *Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata, a Pompeio Magno ad Heraclium ab Adolphe Occone olim congesta.* Folio. Mediolani. 1730.

Medailles pour servir à l'histoire Medallique de Louis le Grand, gravées par C. Simonneau l'aine designateur et graveur du Cabinet du Roi et Academiste. 8vo. No title-page.

The special thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Curtis for his valuable donation. Adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER,

Rec. Sec.

Regular Meeting, June 28, 1866. The President in the Chair:—

The meeting was called to order and in the absence of the Secretary, the minutes of the preceding meeting were dispensed with.

No business being before the meeting, Mr. Robert Hewitt, Jr. read a very pleasing and entertaining paper on "American Coins," which was ordered to be printed in the JOURNAL.

The President then read a carefully prepared and interesting paper on "Chinese Coinage," contributed by Mr. G. P. Upton, of Chicago, Ill., which was attentively listened to and a vote of thanks for both these papers tendered.

A small medal of Mr. Lincoln, silvered, was presented by Mr. J. A. Bolen, of Springfield, Mass. for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

Mr. Hewitt moved that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to have printed a form for acknowledgment of donations: Carried.

On motion adjourned for the summer, to meet on the second Thursday in October.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on Thursday afternoon, June 7th. The President read a letter from the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, dated Paris, May 16, mentioning many rare coins and medals he had purchased in Rome, Florence, and elsewhere. He describes a visit to the Kirchenian Museum at Rome, formed by an

old Jesuit two hundred years ago, and thought to contain the most perfect series in existence of the Roman As and its divisions; and to an exhibition of mediæval curiosities then open at Florence, lent by the owners, in which was a large collection of Italian coins of cities and provinces.

Mr. Fowle exhibited a silver drachma of Corinth and silver coins of Trajan and Vespasian, a Roman family coin, and a number of fine bronze pieces, both Greek and Roman.

Mr. Wiggin presented to the Society, in behalf of the inventor, Mr. Norbert Landry, of San Francisco, Cal., a "coin album," designed for the safe exhibition of coins, so that they may be neither soiled, nor stolen by the curious. The coins are placed between two sheets of glass, inclosed in wooden frames revolving on an axle within a box and occupying but half a circle, so that the box may be closed. The box may thus be opened and the separate layers of coins turned over successively and looked at, something like the views in a large stereoscope. The invention was carefully examined by the members, who considered it very well adapted for small private collections; and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Landry for his kindness in presenting it to the Society. Mr. Wiggin called the attention of the Society to some exceedingly curious gold and silver Roman Catholic medals, charms, crosses, &c., recently brought from Mexico. Among them was a reliquary of "San Ignacio de Loyola" in the form of a book of heavy gold, with relics of St. Philip de Neri and St. Joseph.

A present of a Lincoln medal in white metal, having on the reverse his famous words, "*With malice toward none, with charity for all,*" was received from the engraver, Mr. J. A. Bolen, of Springfield, Mass. Mr. R. Alonzo Brock, of Richmond, Va., was unanimously elected a corresponding member.

. AMERICAN COINS.

Address delivered before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society June 28th, 1866, by ROBERT HEWITT, Jr., Esq.

Mr. President and Gentlemen assembled of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society:

To those interested in the consideration of this subject, it is at all times a source of instruction and amusement, opening up as it does so many avenues of research, that the student, at first glance, is astonished; and it is only after careful attention that the various classifications are fully understood, and that the many interests which it possesses are duly appreciated.

Not ignoring the vast field for instruction by tracing the various classes of the ancient Greek and Roman series, let us leave them together with

the foreign coinage, and glance briefly at our own more modern and less extensive series. American Numismatics have not claimed that attention from the foreign antiquarian which one might suppose; nor at first is it just to think it should, for our National series, without material alteration, varies not like those of many smaller foreign nations; but if our coinage be properly considered under the head of classes, it will be safe to venture that it will not be destitute of variety, originality, historic value and rarity. In Europe, the science has been generally interesting to many; and we there see publications and societies of many years standing. At home as much attention has not been paid to the subject, yet it is nevertheless pleasing to know that it has not been totally neglected.

If we cannot claim age we are none the less proud of the spirit manifested in the subject, by observing how many have become interested in preserving our medallic history.

Like a seed when first sown, the young plant needs care and culture, till it becomes firm and vigorous, and in time diffuses its fruit widely. No more fitting simile can be applied to the labors of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society. To those who have become interested in collecting, its history would form no uninteresting paper, whilst its present condition is a source of gratification to its members and efficient officers, many of whom, from its first organization, have ever been zealous in constantly extending information by meetings, discussions and publications. The antiquarian need no longer continue his researches single handed in this interesting science, but can at once come where he will be received by those who are willing to share his toils and rejoice with him in his success.

The earliest specimens to be found of our coinage are the Colonials, one of the most interesting classes which we possess; many specimens contained therein are of the greatest rarity, and all possess more local history than any other series connected with our subject. Following them comes the regular issue or mint series; commencing with the year 1793, we find 76 years to be represented, and this comparatively short period to be perfectly exhibited, causes a feeling of rivalry which exhilarates and tones the monotony which its tameness would otherwise have. Still even here we find there are trial pieces and patterns to be collected, all legitimately belonging to this class; also, the proof sets of our coinage, whose polished surfaces reflect the astonished gaze of the observer; and if he be uninitiated, he vainly looks and wonders why they do not continue to be found in years not long gone by. To the collector, that scarcely legible and battered specimen of early rarity, is as cherished as would be the first issues from the master dies, and could its history be fully written, would we not find a tale stranger than fiction? Ponder then, ye antiquarians, when slowly con-

templating your trays of countless gems, and figure to yourselves the changes, scenes and incidents which have caused the present antique and worn appearance of your treasure! and during your leisure hour enlighten your fellow-gatherers on your contemplations, and doubtless you will find that you are more than recompensed for the trouble by the amusement and instruction afforded.

Passing on we find that series denoted as Tokens, representing a currency, and passing at times as a legal tender. They cannot be overlooked or underestimated, especially when we here see that John Doe or Richard Roe, dealing respectively in diamonds and rags, hand down to posterity their names on a specie basis. In many cabinets these specimens are found carefully preserved and gathered together; they form a marked type of nationality, and so interesting are many of these private issues, that considered as works of art or as embodying a history of the times, they form a set of no little value to the historian. Not only are they simply advertising mediums, but they also perpetuate landmarks in cities and towns which no other kind of coinage could notice; perhaps some street or square being here named which has long since been obliterated in the rapid march of trade. Allied to these are the Political Tokens, also of private or party issue; they, together with the national series of mint medals, struck by resolution of Congress, are in themselves very instructive, as commemorative of heroic deeds; these medals so fittingly bestowed and perpetuated by a generous nation for acts of valor and patriotism performed by the self-sacrificing sons of freedom and liberty, such as or a Jackson, a Scott, are of the deepest interest in themselves, and are emblems of gratitude from a people to its heroes. From the Washington series, the first of this class, down through the various administrations, we find pieces, which taken either separately or as a class, are of general interest to all. Is not the party-cry or familiar nick-name here noted on that little token so profusely distributed to the gathered multitude prior to the exciting election? All belong to our national history, and are nationally interesting. There are to be found in this class some of the finest specimens of American medallion art, lying side by side with the unpretending token, and it is to be hoped that ere long the name "political," will give way to the more appropriate title of the "National Series."

And thus hastily and very imperfectly sketched have been passed over, in a rapid manner, the various headings of the American Coinage; and if the matter is entered into with spirit by those among us possessing the required information, there can be laid before us papers on various subjects appertaining to our national coinage, which will alike be sources of information and pleasure to the members of the organization and the public.

ADDRESS

OF

DR. WINSLOW LEWIS,

(On Resigning the Presidency of the Boston Numismatic Society, January 5, 1865.)

CONTINUED.

From these very brief remarks, in which I have glanced at the "*summa fastigia rerum*,"—"the chief heads of a story," it is plain that many, if not most, departments of Ancient Literature, must be indebted for their illustration to Numismatic Science. History, Geography, Mythology, Art, Poetry, must all gratefully acknowledge this obligation. If you wish any further evidence of this, let me refer you to those valuable Dictionaries by Dr. Smith of London, which have proved such valuable auxiliaries to classical and antiquarian students during the last twenty years, more particularly in the first three subjects named, and the last,—the Dictionaries of Antiquities, of Mythology, and of Geography,—and as to Poetry, let me further refer you to the beautifully illustrated editions of Virgil, Horace, Ovid, &c., that have emanated during about the same period from the Oxford and Cambridge University presses, and have generally appeared soon afterwards, on the tables of our fellow-citizens, Little, Brown & Co. A vast number of the illustrations in each and all of these cases, have been taken, you will find, from coins or medallions.

I find something that I desire to say further in regard to the *uses* of this science, and the *mode* in which it ought to be, and indeed can *alone* be, advantageously and legitimately pursued, so well and fully expressed in another passage in the article previously cited from, that I fear I cannot do better than give its words in preference to my own:

"It cannot, however, be said that the *actual condition* of the science justifies great expectations. We shall best perceive this if we enquire what *objects* it has to fulfill. Besides its bearing upon the History, the Religion, the Manners, and the Arts of the nations which have used money, the science of Numismatics has, *from its relation to Art*, a special modern use. Not only do coins display the various styles of art prevalent at different ages, but, in doing so, they supply us with abundant *means for promoting* the advancement of Art among ourselves. If the study of many schools be at all times of advantage, it is especially so when there is little originality in the world. Coins and medals have, therefore, two main uses, the one relating to the illustration of history, and the other to the promotion of Art. It is not, (I ask *your special attention*, brethren, to *this* part of the passage, as embodying precisely the same suggestion and warning I would earnestly seek to impress, upon our younger members,—nay, rather upon all Numismatic students, for we are all too apt to fall

into the same error), "it is *not* for *these* purposes the collections are usually founded. It is in vain to point to high prices now paid for rare coins, if *that* rarity be *not* always accompanied by some marked *historical* or artistic importance. Surely we must fear the decadence of this science if its votaries, leaving its important teachings and objects, are seen to lavish wealth in the almost worthless pursuit of making collections, the possession of which will not engender a valuable idea nor add one iota to our knowledge. Are we not somewhat degenerate at this present time in our Numismatic pursuits? Will the possession of fifty or sixty cents, from their first coinage to this year, a series not certainly strikingly artistic nor elegantly suggestive, be called a *lofty pursuit*? Let us hope for better days in this respect: and meantime let us preserve all that is historically valuable, and do all we can to discourage the folly of collecting worthless pieces of metal, whose sole value is in their scarcity, and on which so much time and money have been expended during the last several years."

—"Prime," *Coins, Medals and Seals, preface.*

"Very few among the collectors think of anything beyond the rarity or beauty of a coin, and of the latter they frequently judge by a vicious standard. So little have the coins themselves been thoroughly studied even by professed Numismatists, that few of them have formed an opinion as to the different denominations to which many of the most common specimens correspond. The study of ancient *coins*, and that of ancient *systems* of coinage, have been more and more separated. There is also much reason to complain of the comparative neglect of various branches of Numismatics. Until equal attention be paid to all, the condition of the science cannot be called sound. Why, for instance, while the Roman money is eagerly collected and studied, is the Byzantine series, its proper continuation, and one of the most important portions of the mediæval class, generally treated with contemptuous neglect?

Numismatics, thus superficially and partially pursued, demands the least labor, and affords no result of importance, except the negative one of bringing into disrepute one of the most valuable aids to historical inquiry."

If any feeble word of mine could add even a feather's weight to the force of the above remarks, I would most emphatically commend them to your careful consideration, and especially in respect to these points,—1st, let not mere *variety* lead away the collector of coins, but let him ever have a special regard to their *historical* or *artistic* values; 2d, let each young Numismatist endeavor to gain a fair knowledge of the *principles* of the science before he enter on the *practice* of it, and this he can readily obtain in such works as those of Humphreys, Akerman, Hawkins, and the more recondite productions of Mionnet, Spanheim, Bizot, and others, and also in the article from which I have made two quotations; 3d, let him avoid every

temptation to a mere partial, one-sided study of some one *corner*, but let him aim, both for his own sake and for the honor of the science to which he professes his devotion, at a scholarly and *catholic*, that is *thorough*, study of the whole *field*. Thus will he be helping, *pro virile parte*, to remove from our science the stigma too justly attached to it by the British Encyclopedist.

I feel I have only entered on the threshold of what I desired to say to you on many topics, and yet that I have already trespassed too far upon your time and attention; to *one* topic that has dwelt much on my mind of late, however, I must and will (with your permission) briefly allude.

In the illustrations of Ancient History, to which reference has been made, we find numerous coins representing many of the great battles and illustrious conquerors of antiquity. America this day is living and acting a greater, grander, and more terrible and tremendous war-history, than ever was enacted by ancient Persia, Greece, or Rome. Both amongst our dead and living leaders of armies are men who well deserve to rank with the Alexanders, the Cæsars, the Scipios, of those olden times; would it not then be a most just and graceful tribute to the heroic and patriotic valor and skill of these our brave fellow-countrymen, to commemorate, by a *series* of *medals*, some of the more illustrious scenes of the war, as well as the more prominent actors in them? Would it not also give a stimulus to an art, which, it is to be feared, has fallen into a state of languor and decay?

A RECORD OF THE BRAVE.

(The following notice we cut from a San Francisco paper:)

A gentleman of this city, well-known in Numismatic circles, has received a subscription list to the "Lincoln Medal," issued by the American Numismatic Society of New York. The medal is struck in bronze, three inches in diameter, and has an excellent picture of our late President. All who are curious and desire to obtain one of these mementoes, can find the subscription-list at Scott & Glover's, stock brokers, Montgomery street, near Pine.

THE NEW FIVE CENT PIECES.

This new coin will soon be in circulation. It is of pure nickel, approaching very nearly the appearance of silver, and is a very neat coin. It is a trifle larger than the nickel cents. On one side it has for a centre relief the ordinary shield crowned with a laurel wreath, which hangs gracefully over the sides; this is surmounted by the motto, "In God we trust," and at the base the date, 1866. On the reverse is the denomination—a figure 5 in the centre of a circle of stars; over the figure are the words "United States," and under it the word "cents."

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Ins.	Inscription.
Ob.	Obverse.
Rev.	Reverse.
S.	Silver.
C.	Copper.
C.a.	Composition, color between Copper and Brass.
B.	Brass.
G.S.	German Silver.
N.	Nickel.
T.	Tin.
L.	Lead.

The general size is 12, ($\frac{11}{16}$ inch,) and of those that may be smaller or larger, the size is given.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

34.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 33.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 26. C.B.N.T.

35.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 33.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 23. C.

36.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 33.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 30. S.C.B.GS.N.T.

37.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 33.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 29. C.

38.

Ob. "C. J. Hauck, 108 Leonard St., Brooklyn, E.D., N.Y.

Rev. "nqr One Cent. L. Rloff." closed wreath. C.

39.

Ob. "John Joergers, North 2nd St., Brooklyn, E.D. L.I.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 38. C.

40.

Ob. "Langdon's Hardware Store & Exchange Office, Belmont, N.Y."

Rev. Liberty head facing left. "Union 1864." 13 stars. C.

41.

Ob. James Adams and Co., Tobacco and Cigars, 207 Washington St., Buffalo.

Rev. Indian head, "1863 Business Card." 8 stars; 5 stars in the fillet. C.

42.

Ob. "Alberger's, Meat Store, Buffalo." 2 stars.

Rev. Indian head, 13 stars, "1863." Milled edge. C.

43.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 42.

Rev. Indian head, 13 stars, "1863." Milled edge. C.B.

44.

Ob. E. G. Barrow's, Brandies, Wines & Cigars, 6 East Swan St., Buffalo."

Rev. Indian head, 13 stars, "1863." Milled edge.

45.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 44.

Rev. Indian head, 13 stars, "1863." Slight variety. C.B.

46.

Ob. "F. J. Bieler, 157 Main St. Buffalo."

Rev. Same as reverse No. 41.

47.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 44.

Rev. Indian Head. "Business Card, 1863," 4 stars and 5 stars in the fillet. C.

48.

Ob. "T. J. Conry, Picture Frames, &c., 19 Seneca St. Buffalo."

Rev. Indian head. "Business Card, 1863," 12 small stars. C.

49.

Ob. "T. J. Conry, Picture Frames, Newspapers, &c., 19 Seneca St., Buffalo."

Rev. Same as reverse No. 41. C.

50.

Same as No. 49. Milled edge. C.

51.

Ob. "A. M. Duburn Canal Tin Shop No 29 Commercial St. Buffalo."

Rev. Indian Head, 13 stars. "1863." C—M.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archaeologists.

Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.

DEAR SIR:

I take the liberty to ask your kind information on the questions below:

1. When did dates appear first on modern coins and medals?

2. There is in my collection a small copper coin (quarter dollar size) or medal; obv., a soldier in the Roman style of armor leaning on his spear, and holding in the right hand a burning torch; arrows, swords, &c., on the ground; legend, "Aut Caesar, aut nihil," Exergue, "Mar. Leo." Rev., female in armor, with palm branch and cornucopia, around which twines a branch of thorns; flags and torches in the distance, legend, "Maser pacis concordia." Leg. "M. Leo."

Can any one inform me of the origin of this medal?

HOBOKEN, JUNE 5TH, 1866.

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

Dear Sir,—I am much pleased with your paper, and trust it will be a success. Your article on "Copperheads," I hope, will be so well appreciated that we shall have similar ones on Presidentials, Washingtons, Store Cards, Catalogues, Paper Money,—in fact, the whole American Series.

You ask collectors who have any pieces not enumerated in your list to inform you of the fact.

In my small collection I have a few not enumerated, viz.:

1. { Connecticut, No. 2. New York Store, &c.
Rev. "Millinery & Fancy Goods," in flourishes.
2. New York, No. 24. I have one in Brass.
3. New York, No. 25. do. do.
4. New York, No. 33. do Brass and Nickel.

I would like to hear of your copyrighting this and similar articles, so that when you complete it, and have any corrections that may be made by your correspondents, you may be able to publish it complete and perfect.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JUNE 5TH, 1866.

Dear Sir:—

Can you give me some information in regard to the best mode of electrotyping medals in bronze.—What is the best battery, and what the detail of the process? P. PURITAN.

ALBANY, N. Y., MAY 22, 1866.

Please inform me through your valuable Journal—

How many 1804 Dollars and 1802 Half-Dimes are actually known to exist in collections?

Who is it that is generally conceded to possess the finest and the most valuable collection in the U. S. J. H. G.

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

Many thanks for your answer to my query. You would greatly add to the favor already conferred, by giving me the premium on gold at each of the sales, as I want to reduce the gold coins to a gold value.

Yours, J. H.

Was there any paper-money issued by the City of New York between the years 1784 and 1809. D.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

The answers to queries in this department will be furnished by the gentlemen best able to give the information in this country, and may always be relied upon.—[Ed.]

ONE INTERESTED, Portland, Me.—Your correction is unnecessary. By referring to the list you will observe that we have not yet reached Illinois. When we do, the piece you mention will undoubtedly appear in its proper place.

J. S. B., Glen Cove.—See reply to S. W. T., in number for June.

J. H. G.—We know only of three 1804 Dollars,—J. J. Mickley, the Mint, Phila., and the third, we believe, in the possession of Chas. J. Bushnell or M. A. Stickney. There are but three 1802 Half-Dimes known to us.

The best collections in the country, in our opinion, are those of Joseph J. Mickley, Esq., Phila., Chas. J. Bushnell, Esq., New York, and M. A. Stickney, Esq., Salem, Mass. We speak, however, of the reputation of these three collections. We would like to be corrected if we are erroneous in our impressions.

J. H.—Answer.	No. 1,	from 32 @ 33
	2,	" 50½ @ 51
	3,	" 44 @ 49½
	4,	" 76 @ 83
	5,	" 109½ @ 112½
	6,	" 48½ @ 67½
	7,	" 45½ @ 46½
	8,	" 26½ @ 29½

NUMMUS.—I venture the suggestion that the rev. of the coin referred to by him is simply the inscription, "Copper Company of Upper Canada Half-penny." The piece described No. 1802 in catalogue of Cooley's sale, Dec. 19, '65, has the same rev., the obv. being that of the beautiful Kentucky Token of 1796.

May not the London piece be the *original*? The other coin mentioned is simply a mule piece—the proper rev. of the Kentucky Token being quite unlike the one sold. W.

P. PURITAN, Providence, R. I.—In answer to your query, we would advise you to examine Smee's Work on "Electro-Metallurgy," or any other good work on that subject.

As to batteries, you can make your own with very little trouble; there is not much choice among those on sale.

W. S. T.—1. Dates first appeared on English Coins in the reign of Edward VI. The shilling of that coinage had on the obv. the king's profile, and on the rev. an oval shield without a cross. Motto, *Timor Domine fons vite*. MDXLIV round the head, and the name and titles on the reverse.

2. It is impossible for us to identify this piece from description: if we could see the piece, could do better. Will, however, print your communication.—Ed.

A. B. KEEVIL, Nashville, Tenn.—You misunderstand the address; the piece is the N. E. III'd, and not the Pine Tree, which is common.—Ed.

General Court Martial, by order of General Washington, for the trial of Maj.-Gen. Lee, July 1778, 100 copies privately re-printed, New York, 1864. Price, \$10.00.

Expedition to Quebec, in 1775, under the command of Benedict Arnold. Privately re-printed for the Franklin Club. Price, \$6.00. For sale by C. A. MILLER, 76 Nassau street.

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CHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

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ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH,

And will be devoted to the advancement of the Sciences it
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NEW YORK:

1866.

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—AND—

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

VOL. I.

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No. 4

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CHINESE COINAGE.

Paper by G. P. UPTON, of Chicago, Ill., read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, June 18th, 1866.

(CONTINUED.)

The following table of Chinese weights and measurements will be of interest:

WEIGHTS.

10 <i>le</i>	= 1 <i>sun</i> .
10 <i>sun</i>	= 1 <i>tsien</i> .
10 <i>tsien</i>	= 1 <i>leang</i> .

A *leang* or *tael* = $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois.

MEASURES.

1 <i>tsun</i>	= 1.4625 inches.
1 <i>fun</i>	= $\frac{1}{10}$ <i>tsun</i> .

Of the weight of the ancient Chinese coins there are few official data. In 1664, the weight of cash was fixed at one *tsien*; in 1645, 1 *tsien* 2 *fun*; later in 1645, 1 *tsien* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *fun*; in 1657, 1 *tsien* 4 *fun*; in 1684, 1 *tsien*; in 1702, 1 *tsien* 4 *fun*; in 1734, 1 *tsien* 2 *fun*, about the present weight.

From 1616 to 1792 the authorized proportions of metals were as follows:

Copper	- - -	50
Zinc	- - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead	- - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tin	- - -	2

Afterwards the metal was equal parts of copper and zinc, copper being the generic term used for the metal of all the coins, and subdivided into red or pure metal, yellow, very like our brass and white. Iron was first used in the reign of Woo-te, of the Leang dynasty, A. D. 502.

The only silver coinage of importance issued during the Manchu dynasty was employed in Thibet, about the close of the last century; but it was quite a common occurrence, even with the sanction of mandarins, high in power, to counterfeit foreign dollars, especially the Spanish dollars, to make up their deficiency. The Taou

Kwang dollars were issued for payment of soldiers, and are considered as valuable among the Chinese numismatists as the Sommer's Island piece or New York doubloons with our collectors. One of these has on the obverse the bust of the Genius of Longevity, with four words upon his breast: "Seven *tsien* two *sun* by the treasury balance." On one side is the inscription: "Silver cake of the Standard Purity," and on the other: "Cast in the time of Taou Kwang." On the reverse is a vase with the name "Formosa," where the coin was cast. Another of these dollars has "Pure Sycee," and "Generally Current" on the obverse. On the reverse is a horizontal inscription, "Chang Chow Commissariat, and under this a running hand inscription, "Value seven, four," that is "seven *tsien* four *sun* weight in silver." Another was struck in Shanghai, 1856, from a steel die, and was tolerably well executed. As soon as it made its appearance, spurious imitations in base metal made their appearance, also in large numbers, so that confidence in the new coin was speedily lost, and now Chinese numismatists preserve it as a rare specimen in their cabinets. The inscription on the obverse of this coin was: "Heen Fung, 6th year; a cake of pure Sycee silver, from the firm of Wang-Yung-Shing, in the district of Shanghai." On the reverse: "One leang of silver, true weight by the ordinary balance, cast under the inspection of Choo Yuen yu, and executed by Wan Tæuen, silversmith."

The coins of rebels and usurpers in China are but of little interest, and differ from the ordinary cash only in inscriptions. The national designa-

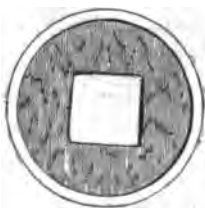


tions were also very similar, but some of them are very curious, as for instance, "Resplendent Prowess," adopted by the modest Chinese General Woo San Kwei in 1673; "Extensive Reformation" by his equally modest successor and grandson, Woo She Pan in 1697; "Enriching the people" by a military politico-economist, Kang Tsing Chung, who rose and fell in one year; our "Great Tranquillity Celestial State," by the barbarous Triad rebels who took Shanghai in 1853.

All of the Chinese coins exhibited a very low state of art—all of them were cast with the exception of recent silver money. The inscriptions are very simple, usually designating the name of the period or epoch of the reign and characters signifying "current money," a custom of common occurrence with some of the modern German silver. There is an entire absence of legends perpetuating the memory of great persons or great deeds, no portraits or likenesses of places or things, with the exceptions of very rude representations of a tortoise, snake, sword, horse, and the inevitable dragon or national symbol. On one or two coins of the fifteenth century, there is a figure which may be a man or a monkey, as the spectacle pleases to fancy. The cause of the absence of portraits of the reigning monarch is to be found in the fact that their Serene Highnesses of "Peaceful Lustre," "Eminent Virtue," &c., considered it indecent and insulting that their heads should be handled by the rabble.



Equally with other nations, the Chinese have had their financial embarrassments. Insurrections are a fruitful source of these, as has been and is now realized in our own history. The continual drain on the Chinese treasury was so seriously felt in 1853, that proposals of plans to meet the emergency were invited by the Mandarin who presided over the Exchequer. Prominent among these schemes was the issue of a paper currency and the substitution of iron, lead, and even leather was proposed in the manufacture of cash. The plan most extensively adopted was the issue of large cash, of which Mr. Lake has some very fine specimens bearing a nominal value, and much in excess of their intrinsic metallic



worth. Coins were cast by the Board of Revenue, of the value nominally of 5, 10, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and 1000 cash. Those above 100 cash had a very limited circulation, and the following scale was fixed:

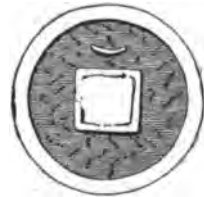
For 100 cash,	2 leang,	4 tsien.
" 50 "	1 "	2 "
" 10 "		4 " 4 fun.
" 5 "		2 " 2 "

or a little more than one-third the weight used in the same number of full-sized cash in the earlier dynasties. They are now almost extinguished as a circulating medium.

In the present paper it has not been my design to treat of the present cash. The merest tyro is familiar with them, and founds his cabinet upon them. It has rather been my aim to show some light upon the coinage of the old dynasties, and to establish a theory, if nothing more, that the Chinese, contrary to the views of the authorities, from quaint old Joubert to Humphrey, possess the oldest coinage, and are entitled to its origin. If I have succeeded in doing this, I have subverted my purpose.

GEORGE P. UPTON.

Chicago, June 1, 1866.



Transactions of Societies.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of this society was held on Thursday afternoon, July 5th. Twenty-one volumes of old German works on coins and medals, illustrated with many interesting plates, were received from Mr. John K. Curtis, of New York. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Curtis, and he was unanimously elected a corresponding member. Dr. Green exhibited several varieties of the Massachusetts half cent for 1787 and 1788; and Mr. Davenport, a proof of the five cent piece of the new emission. The President read the following sketch of "An Early Boston Numismatist."

In the correspondence of John Andrews, of Boston, with Mr. Wm. Barrell, of Philadelphia, just published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, in their sixth volume of "Proceedings," under date of December 25th, 1772, Mr. Andrews says:

"Yesterday your Aunt Anna spent the day with us, and I like her very much; more especially as she has promised to rummage up and make me a present of an ancient Roman coin (one of the twelve Cæsars), which will make me possessed of five of that kind, besides a variety of more modern ones, having lately made an acquisition of

one of Claudius Cæsar's and another of Domitian's; and this day bought for old silver a fine large medal of ye Emperor Constantine ye Great's. I mention this, that in case any of the kind *that are genuine* should come within your knowledge, you would, if possible, procure them for me." [Proceedings, 332.]

Mr. L. M. Sargent says.

"I remember John Andrews, his trim dress and white-top boots and powdered hair. He was small of stature. When I knew him he occupied a beautiful estate at the northerly corner of Winter and Tremont (then Common) streets—an antique wooden house in the midst of a delightful garden, extending down Winter street, in rear to what is now Hamilton place. This house was once occupied by Sir Francis Bernard, probably till the year of his recall, 1769. My mother once pointed out to me the chamber she occupied when she made a visit to the Bernards. At a later period this estate was occupied by Earl Percy." [Do. 321.]

John Andrews was a selectman of Boston in 1785, and continued in that office until 1790, when he declined to serve longer. He was a hardware merchant, and kept at No. 4 Union street. His name appears in the first Boston Directory of 1789. He afterwards removed to Jamaica Plain, and was the attached friend and neighbor of the late Rev. Thomas Gray, D. D.

Upon the decease of Mr. Henry Andrews, of this city, about three years since, the son of John Andrews, the collection formed by the father, after passing through the hands of a elder brother, who died some thirty years ago, came to light from its place of deposit, where it had laid since the death of the last-named. The Secretary of this Society became its purchaser. Among several hundred specimens were the "N. E." shillings, the first coinage of "1652," and the second known specimen of the same type, of the "III" pence; the other being in the collection in the library of Yale College, New Haven.

A letter was also read from the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, dated London, June 15, containing an account of the American coins and medals in the great collection at Paris, which, owing to M. Vattemare's exertions, is said to present by far the best display of American pieces in Europe.

The meeting adjourned until the first Thursday in October.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, July 19th, 1866.

The regular monthly meeting was held at the Society's rooms—Mr. C. K. Williams, Vice-President, from Vermont, in the Chair.

The regular business before the Society was transacted, after which an interesting paper relating to "Ancient Coins, and the Rise and Fall of

Numismatic Art in the Middle Ages," was read before the Society.

Donations of coins, books, etc., were received, and the thanks of the Society tendered.

The donations embraced a proof set of the five, three, two and one cent pieces of 1866, together with various other coins; also Continental bills of the State of New Jersey; a copy of "Willard's History of Greenfield," with copies of the "Penny Magazine," and a picture of the "House where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence."

Mr. Chadbourne exhibited a very fine collection of Congressional medals, and Mr. Fellows called the attention of the Society to an ancient medal bearing the busts of Christ and Mary on the obverse, and of Peter and Paul on the reverse; the wish was expressed that at a future meeting a paper might be read, giving the history of the medal.

Mr. Fellows also exhibited an excellent set of Napoleon medals.

The Society spent a short time in the discussion of their favorite topics, and then adjourned.

THE NEW FIVE CENT PIECE.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Though collectors have long ceased to regard the true issues of the "Government copper-head factory," better known, perhaps, as the United States Mint, as of any value, they may be interested in the information that the ugliest of all known coins, the new five cent piece, is out, as oysters are served in some places "in every style."

Though specimens are refused to Societies and individuals, they are readily procured in Philadelphia through the agents of the young gentleman at the head of that department.

At present the price of a set of four, struck in "putty" and various metals, with copper-gold dollar included, is \$35, though the expected purchaser is informed in every case, that as the owner is *very anxious to sell* (somebody?) he will take \$30. Collectors are advised to wait a little, when it is expected *the owner's* anxiety will increase to such an extent that he will be glad to take any amount, however small, above their legal value.

Are we to be afflicted with any more of these horrible little composition counters—called coins by courtesy, whose ugliness is only equalled by their intrinsic worthlessness; and whose whole appearance, both in design and execution, is so despicable, that even the pious cant with which the new Director has contrived to have them plastered over, fails to redeem them from utter contempt?

There is considerable difficulty at the Mint in putting on coins the motto "In God we Trust." The officers are afraid that everybody will read it "In Gold we Trust"—which is much nearer the fact.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

A German engaged in digging a ditch in Harrison township, Gloucester county, N. J., at the depth of two feet discovered a medal, composed of copper, and gilt heavily with gold. On one side there is a *bas reliev*o of Lord Cornwallis, with the Latin inscription, *Car. Marchio Cornwallis Strategus Accerimus*, encircling it, the profile and features being exquisitely modeled. On the reverse is a representation of the scene where Cornwallis received the hostages of Tippoo Saib, after his defeat in 1792, the figures all being in fine relief. Around the top is the Latin legend, *Fas sit Parcere Hosti*, and in the lower corner the words *Sultano Tippoo Derivcto Obsides Recipit MDCCXCII*. It is a mystery how the medal ever got into the place where it was found, and where it must have laid for over half a century. Some old soldier of the marquis, who probably emigrated to this country, may have lost it while hunting in the neighborhood. — *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

U. S. MINT, 1866.

Accompanying the last Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, are various tables of interest, from which we extract a statement of the total amount of coinage of the mint and its branches from their organization in 1793 to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30. 1865, to which we have added the coinage from the date of the closing of the report to the 30th of November last :

GOLD COINAGE.		
	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	12,999,197	\$259,983,940
Eagles	3,503,798	35,037,980
Half eagles	10,245,595	51,227,975
Three dollar pieces	281,741	845,223
Quarter eagles	8,395,940	20,989,850
Dollar pieces	17,079,067	17,079,067
Fine bars		34,571,389
Total gold	52,405,338	\$419,735,424
SILVER COINAGE.		
Dollars	3,342,490	\$3,342,490
Half dollars	130,377,894	65,188,947
Quarter dollars	74,632,362	18,658,090
Dimes	65,457,085	6,545,708
Half dimes	73,160,978	3,658,049
Three cent pieces	41,960,880	1,258,816
Fine bars		88,726
Total silver	388,931,699	\$98,740,836
COPPER AND NICKEL COINAGE.		
Three cent pieces	7,386,000	\$221,580
Two cent pieces	31,845,000	636,900
Cents	424,944,744	4,219,447
Half-Cents	226,000	1,130
Total	464,401,744	\$5,106,057
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold	52,405,338	\$419,735,424
Silver	388,931,689	98,740,836
Copper	464,401,744	5,106,057
Total	905,738,771	\$523,582,317

FIVE CENT PIECES.

An act to authorize the coinage of five cent pieces, introduced in the Senate, April 11, 1866, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, there shall be coined at the mint of the United States a five cent piece, composed of copper and nickel, in such proportions, not exceeding twenty-five per centum of nickel, as shall be determined by the director of the mint, the standard weight of which shall be sixty grains, with no greater deviation than four grains to each piece ; and the shape, mottoes, and devices of said coin shall be determined by the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury ; and the law, now in force relating to the coinage of cents, and providing for the purchase of material, and prescribing the appropriate duties of the officers of the mint and the Secretary of the Treasury, be and the same are hereby extended to the coinage herein provided for.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws now in force relating to the coins of the United States, and the striking and coining of the same, shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the coinage herein authorized, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, for the security of the coin, regulating and guarding the process of striking and coining, for preventing debasement or counterfeiting, or for any other purpose. And the director of the mint shall prescribe regulations to insure a due conformity to the required weights and proportions of alloy in said coin, and shall order trials thereof to be made from time to time by the assayer of the mint, whereof a report shall be made in writing to the director.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said coin shall be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of one dollar. And it shall be lawful to pay out such coins in exchange for the lawful currency of the United States (except cents, or half-cents, or two cent pieces, issued under former acts of Congress), in suitable sums by the treasurer of the mint, and by such other depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and under general regulations approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. And under the like regulations the same may be exchanged in suitable sums for any lawful currency of the United States, and the expenses incident to such an exchange, distribution, and transmission may be paid out of the profits of such coinage ; and the net profits of said coinage, as ascertained in the manner prescribed in the second section of the act entitled " An act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents at the

mint of the United States," approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States; *Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act no issues of fractional notes of the United States shall be of a less denomination than ten cents; and all such issues at that time outstanding shall, when paid into the Treasury or any designated depository of the United States, or redeemed or exchanged as now provided by law, be retained and cancelled.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons not lawfully authorized shall knowingly make, issue, or pass, or cause to be made, issued, or passed, or aid in the making, issuing, or passing of any coin, card, token, or device whatsoever, in metal or its compound, intended to pass or be passed as money for the coin authorized by this act, or for coin of equal value, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Treasurer and the several assistant treasurers of the United States to redeem in national currency, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the coin herein authorized to be issued, when presented in sums of not less than one hundred dollars.

Passed the House of Representatives April 10, 1866.

Attest: EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk.
By CLINTON LLOYD, Chief Clerk.

LIST OF CATALOGUES OF COIN SALES, *Held in the United States from 1828 to the present time.*

FURNISHED BY DANIEL PARISH, JR., ESQ.

(Any errors or omissions are requested to be corrected.)

1828.

1. June 12 and 13.—B. H. Watkins, owner, by John Nichols, Salem, Mass. 350 lots.

Only a few of the coins are mentioned. Among others, two N.E. shillings, a three-pence, and two two-pence.

1840.

2. Nov. 10.—By Aaron Levy, New York.

One lot of Napoleonic Medals, of which neither the number nor price is known.

1846.

3. June 22.—By Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia. 155 lots.

1848.

4. March 22.—James Thompson, owner, by Dumont & Hosack, New York.

A cabinet of medals is mentioned without noting the number or price.

5. May 24.—By Leonard & Cunningham, Boston. 14 lots. price \$13,33.

1849.

6. May 15 and 16.—Judge Furman, owner, by Cooley & Keese, New York. 60 lots. price \$150.

Mostly books, but this must not be mistaken for earlier sale of Judge Furman's effects, which took place in 1845, and contained books only.

1851.

7. February 20.—Lewis Roper, owner, by Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia.

51 lots. 2,383 pieces. price \$1,172,47.

8. April 22.—Daniel E. Groux, owner, by Leonard & Cunningham, Boston.

148 pieces. price \$34,66.

9. Oct. 28.—By Lyman & Co., New York.

1852.

10. April 28.—Philip Hone, owner, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., New York. 457 pieces.

11. Aug. 26.—By Leonard & Pierce, Boston.

1855.

12. May 17.—By Leavitt, Delisser & Co., New York. 38 lots. 178 pieces. price \$28,70.

13. May 22.—Edw. D. Ingraham, owner, by Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia.

27 lots. 50 pieces.

14. June 6.—Flandin, owner, by Bangs, Brother & Co., New York.

230 lots. 1,195 pieces. price 736,02.

15. June 12 and 13.—F. J. Klein, owner, by Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia.

2,052 pieces. price \$2,052,53.

16. Dec. 5 and 9.—H. A. Brady, owner, by Bangs, Bro. & Co., New York.

50 lots. 84 pieces. prices \$45,60.

The coins in this sale are in an addenda.

1856.

17. Feb. 15.—By Bangs, Bro. & Co., New York. 12 lots. 2,504 pieces.

18. Sept. 16.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.

36 lots. 70 pieces.

19. Oct. 17.—By Bangs, Bro. & Co., New York.

204 lots. price \$98,05.

1858.

20. March 10.—By H. H. Leeds & Co., New York.

One lot of imitations.

21. April 27.—By Herts & Moss, New York.

Two Washington pieces, sold \$2,62.

22. May 13.—C. B. Norton, owner, by H. H. Leeds, New York. 16 pieces. price \$24,12.

23. Oct. 26.—F. H. Norton, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

162 pieces. price \$152,67.

Addenda, 31 pieces. price \$18,79.

24. Nov. 1.—Edward Cogan, owner, (letter biddings), Philadelphia. 77 pieces. price \$128,68.

1859.

25. Jan. 29.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

26. Feb. 10.—By Moses Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia. 108 lots. 725 pieces. price \$101,66.

27. Feb. 28.—Henry Bogert, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1528 lots, 3,026 pieces. price \$1,912,61.

For books, \$284,86.

28. Addenda,

332 lots. 643 pieces. price \$309,50.

29. May 4.—Wm. Leggett Bramhall, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

603 lots. 1,841 pieces. price \$352,65.

30. May 5th.—Addenda.

137 lots. 321 pieces. price \$86,17.

31. May 14.—By Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia. 331 lots. 1,000 pieces. price \$252,79.

32. June 7.—J. D. Foskett, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

411 lots. 1,600 pieces. price \$310,64.

33. Addenda, 18 pieces. price \$11,82.

34. June 21 and 23.—J. K. Curtis, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

746 pieces. price \$888,56.

35. Addenda, No. 1. 245 " " \$248,26.

36. " No. 2. 40 "

37. June 24.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.

20 lots. 64 pieces. price \$16,16.

38. July 16.—Bangs, Merwin & Co., N.Y.

39. July 27.—" " " "

Mostly autographs, with a few unimportant coins and medals.

40. Oct. 28.—By W. C. Tripler, Philadelphia.

161 pieces. price \$403,29.

41. Nov. 2 and 3.—Henry Whitmore, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

613 lots. price \$576,38.

42. Addenda. 33 lots. price \$6,63.

43. Dec. 8.—By Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia.

47 lots. 418 pieces.

44. Dec. 15.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

459 lots. price \$77,31.

45. Dec. 19 and 20.—J. N. T. Levick, owner, by W. C. Cook, Philadelphia.

979 lots. price \$1,435,93.

Both in large and small paper

1860.

46. Jan 8.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.

Postponed until next year.

47. January 18 and 19.—Alfred Hewitt, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

357 pieces. price \$228 99.

48. Addenda, 205 pieces.

49. Feb. 28 and 29.—Edw. Groh, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

835 pieces. price \$418,70

Addenda, 43 pieces. price \$14,26.

50. March 26 and 27.—W. M. L. Bramhall, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

868 pieces. price \$463,80.

51. March 29.—Chas. H. Morse, owner, by Draper & Morse, Boston.

266 pieces. price \$143,96.

52. April 4.—Chas. H. Morse, owner, by Draper & Morse, Boston.

242 pieces. \$169,43.

There is an addenda which contains autographs only.

53. April 25 and 26.—Ezra Hill, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

677 lots. 791 pieces. price \$332,69.

54. Addenda, No 1.

78 lots. 284 pieces. price \$72,01.

55. Addenda, No. 2.

94 lots. 118 pieces. price \$17,17.

56. May 21 and 22.—Edward Cogan, owner, by W. C. Cook, Philadelphia.

1,160 lots. price \$1,934,88.

Also, a large paper copy

57. May 24 and 25.—B. Gallagher, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

647 lots. price \$299,01.

58. Stevenson, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

149 lots. price \$36,33.

59. May 30.—John H. Wiggin, owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston.

637 lots. price \$783,18.

60. June 15.—By Edw. Cogan, Philadelphia.

674 lots price \$524,87.

61. June 27 and 28.—By Leonard & Co. Boston.

732 lots. price \$300,00.

62. June 28 and 29.—Jacob Glosser, owner, by H. H. Leeds, New York.

513 lots.

63. Addenda, 58 lots.

64. July 11.—Charles H. Morse owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston.

65. July 12.—Jacob Glosser, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

469 lots. price \$359,40.

66. July 31.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.

594 lots. price \$200,51.

67. Sept. 12 and 14.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,132 lots. price \$392,44.

68. H. G. Dwenger, Addenda, New York.

150 lots. \$57,59.

69. Oct. 8.—W. E. Burton, owner, by Joseph Sabin, New York.

32 lots.

For coins see pages 452 & 3.

70. Oct 17 and 18.—Chas. H. Morse, owner, Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

822 lots. price \$460,34.

71. Oct. 18 and 19.—Edw. Cogan, owner, by W. C. Cook, Philadelphia.

893 lots. price \$1,828,39.

MEDAL DIES

CUT BY J. A. BOLEN, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

(Communicated to the Boston Numismatic Society.)

No. 1. Base Ball Medal. Ob. Boy in the act of batting a ball, "Pioneer Base Ball Club," 13 stars under. Rev. "Organized April 30, 1858, play ground on Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass." Clubs and balls under. Size 20.

No. 2. Copy of the Bar Cent. Ob. "U. S. A." Rev. 13 bars. Size 16.

No. 3. Arsenal Medal. Ob. A view of the Arsenal building, with sun's rays at the left, "U. S. Arsenal" under. Rev. "U. S. Armory, established by act of Congress, in April, 1794. Springfield, Mass." Size 18.

No. 4. Ob. Same as No. 3—except a more correct view of the building and the sun's rays left off. Rev. Same as No. 3. Size 18.

No. 5. Business Card. Ob. Boy on Eagle. "Young America, 1862," 13 stars in a dotted border. Rev. "J. A. Bolen, Die Sinker and Medalist, Springfield, Mass." Size 18.

No. 6. Washington Medal. Ob. Head to left, "George Washington." Rev. "Avoid the extremes of Party Spirit." Oak wreath around. Size 18.

No. 7. Copy of the Confederatio Cent. Ob. Indian standing beside an altar with bow and arrow. "Inimica Tyrannis Americana." Rev. A large sun composed of 13 stars. "Confederatio, 1785." Size 18.

No. 8. Copy of another type of the Confederatio Cent. Ob. Same as No. 7. Rev. Smaller sun and the stars smaller. Size 18.

No. 9. Business Card. Ob. Head to left. "J. A. Bolen, 1864." One star on each side. Rev. Liberty Cap, without rays, "United States of America." Size 18.

No. 10. Ob. Same as No. 9. Rev. Has the sun's rays around the Liberty Cap. Size 18.

No. 11. Copy of the Higley or Granby Cent. Ob. A stag to left. "The value of three pence," hand below. Rev. Three hammers, crowned, "Connecticut, 1737." Star below. Size 18.

No. 12. Washington Medal. Ob. Head to left, "George Washington." Rev. "I hope that liberal allowances will be made for the political opinions of each other; without these I do not see how the reins of government are to be managed, or how the union of the States can be much longer preserved." Washington's letter to Hamilton. Size 37½.

No. 13. Business Card. Ob. Same as No. 9—except the date is smaller and the edge is engrailed. Rev. "Stamp Cutter, Die Sinker & Medalist, Springfield, Mass." Size 18.

No. 14. Washington Medal. Ob. Head to left, "Washington." Rev. "He lived for his Country." Laurel wreath. Size 18.

No. 15. Washington Medal. Ob. Same head as No. 14, "The Father of his Country." Rev. Same as No. 14.

No. 16. Washington Medal. Ob. Same as No. 14. Rev. A piece of copper bolt taken from the wreck of Frigate Congress, by Surg. J. M. Rice, 25th Mass. Vols. Only two struck. Size 18.

No. 17. A medal used as a tag, in the Ordnance Department, Washington. Ob. A belt, with the word "Standard," two cannons crossed with bomb-shell and flame. Rev. Blank. Size 25.

No. 18. Soldiers Fair Medal. Ob. Same as No. 14. Rev. "Soldiers Fair, Dec. 1864, Springfield, Mass." Laurel wreath. Size 18.

No. 19. Business Card. Ob. Head to left, "J. A. Bolen, 1865," larger head than No. 13. Rev. Same as No. 13. Size 18.

No. 20. Business Card. Ob. Same head as No. 19, with the words around. Two struck and die destroyed to be read backwards. Rev. Same as Nos. 13 and 19. Size 18.

No. 21. Business Card. Ob. Head to left, "J. A. Bolen, 1865," a more correct likeness than the former ones. Rev. "Die Sinker, &c., Springfield, Mass." Laurel wreath. Size 16½.

No. 22. Lincoln Medal. Ob. Head to right, "Abraham Lincoln." Rev. "With malice toward none, with Charity for all." Size 16½.

No. 23. Business Card. Ob. "Moore Brothers Photographic Artists, Opp. Court Square, Main St. Springfield, Mass." Rev. "Photographs made and finished in any desired style." Size 18.

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Ins.	Inscription.
Ob.	Obverse.
Rev.	Reverse.
S.	Silver.
C.	Copper.
C.a.	Composition, color between Copper and Brass.
B.	Brass.
G.S.	German Silver.
N.	Nickel.
T.	Tin.
L.	Lead.
M.	Milled Edge.

The general size is 12, ($\frac{11}{16}$ inch,) and of those that may be smaller or larger, the size is given.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

52.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 51.

Rev. Indian Head, 13 stars, "1863," variety in the placing of the stars. C. B—M.

53.

Ob. "W. G. Fox Oysters Fruits and Liquors 195 Main, St. Buffalo."

Rev. Indian Head, 13 stars, "1863" C—M.

54.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 53.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 53. C—M.

55.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 53.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

56.

Ob. "Geo. Gage Grocer 334 Main St. Buffalo"

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 51. C—M.

57.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 56.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 52. C—M.

58.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 56.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

59.
Ob. "Hochstetter & Strauss Dry Goods 280 Main St. Buffalo"

Rev. Same as reverse No. 54. C—M.

60.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 59.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

61.
Ob. "Howes Scales, L. Danforth Agt. 93 Main St. Buffalo."

Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

62.
Ob. "A. M. Johnston Grocer 52 Main St. Buffalo"

Rev. Same as reverse No. 42. C—M.

63.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 62.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

64.
Ob. "Segars . O. G. Tobacco"
Rev. Same as reverse No. 42. C—M.

65.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 64.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

66.
Ob. "John C. Post Paints Oils & Glass No. 8 Swan St. Buffalo"

Rev. Same as reverse No. 54. C—M.

67.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 66.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

68.
Ob. "Robinson & Ball Gents Furnishing Goods 175 Main St. Buffalo"

Rev. Same as reverse No. 57. C—M.

69.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 68.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

70.
Ob. "Rowe & Co Oyster & Foreign-Fruit Depot 197 Main St. Buffalo"

Rev. Same as reverse No. 54. C—M.

71.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 70.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

72.
Ob. "Use Seward's Cough Cure S. B. Seward Druggist Buffalo"

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 52. C—M.

73.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 72.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

74.
Ob. "Sohm & Rohmann Butchers Buffalo"
Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

75.
Ob. "Watson's Neuralgia King: C. R. Walker 255 Main St. Buffalo" Four stars.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 41. C.

76.
Ob. "Webster & Co Grocers No. 1 Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y."

Rev. Same as reverse No. 41. C.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archaeologists.

Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.

RICHMOND, JULY 11TH, 1866. ✓

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

Dear Sir,—I have in my possession a Washington medal, size, 20. Device: military bust of Washington, facing left. Legend: "George Washington President." Exergue 1789. Reverse: American Eagle—expanded wings, bearing upon its breast a shield with six parallel stripes. In right talon a laurel branch, in left a bunch of arrows. In its beak is held a scroll with inscription "E. Pluribus Unum." Having never seen one like it, I would be pleased to know its origin.

A few days since I was shown an 1804 dollar (American) in perfect condition. It is in the possession of a gentleman of this city.

"GIASCUTUS."

Will any reader please say whether this coin is of any value?

Obv. Napoleon on a jackass, led by the Devil. Beneath the figure is the inscription "To Elba." Above is "Inseparable Friends."

Rev. We conquer to set free; Emperor of Russia; King of Prussia; Marquis of Wellington; Prince Schwartzberg. March 31st, 1814.

Has any work been published on the currency of the war of 1812?

PERCEVAL.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

The answers to queries in this department will be furnished by the gentlemen best able to give the information in this country, and may always be relied upon.—[Ed.]

T. E. B., Boston, Mass.—Thank you for the "Copper-head." As the term applied to base metal currency made its appearance simultaneously with its application in a political sense, I suppose we must look to the same occasion for its use: it is the common name applied by collectors in this section of country at least, to the private coinage of 1861–1864.

We should be very glad to have a description of the process to which you allude: it looks very ingenious, and is much needed.—Ed.

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THE AMERICAN Journal of Numismatics,

AND BULLETIN OF THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND AR-
CHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

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ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH,

And will be devoted to the advancement of the Sciences it
professes to represent.

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FRANK H. NORTON,
Librarian Mercantile Library,
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

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One Square, six times.	7 00
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VOL. I,—SEPTEMBER, 1866.—No. 5.

American Journal of Numismatics,

AND BULLETIN OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NEW YORK:

1866.

American Journal of Numismatics

—AND—

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1866.

No. 5

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"CHACUN A SON GOUT."

We are in constant receipt of letters from numismatists and archæologists in various parts of the country, full of advice, criticism, suggestion, and praise, for all of which we are exceedingly grateful, and endeavor to receive the same in the most proper spirit.

This correspondence reminds us of the story of an ancient Italian artist, who, having painted a picture which everybody said would be perfect, if it "were not for that one little blemish or defect," it occurred to him to put the question of its merits to the test, and accordingly he exhibited the painting in the market-place, before the public gaze, and placed by its side a large tub of whitewash and a brush, requesting each critic, as he passed, to obliterate that portion of the painting that displeased him. In the evening, when the artist went to take away his painting, nothing was to be seen but a plane of whitened canvass.

The application of the anecdote is found in the comments made by each class of numismatic collectors upon the pursuits of all the others, as furnished by our correspondence aforesaid.

Thus one young collector writes us, "We cannot for our life see what good or what instruction that list of sales are in the last number." Having a collection of 800 or 900 pieces, medals, store cards and copperheads, he has, he writes, four or five pieces which he cannot classify; he says, "I expect to get that instruction from your Journal in time;" if he expects to get it without first describing his pieces, we hope he will have a good time waiting for the information. Perhaps the gentleman who furnished the list of sale catalogues will have the goodness to explain to the young man their use.

Another, from Peoria, or Penn Yan, or some such place, "cannot conceive why you publish that list of "Copperheads;" no one with any sense would waste his time collecting such trash; why don't you publish something about Roman and Greek coins?"

Will not our friend of the "Copperhead" series say a word in defence of his bantling?

A highly respected correspondent from down-east, thinks we ought to give more space to Archæology, while our friend S. H. M. suggests that we devote a page in each number of the Journal to the annals of Coinage, by countries, chronologically; this, he says, would be "interesting, instructive, and valuable." If we were to do such a thing, we should have a letter from Kalamazoo, asking us why we didn't reprint Humphrey's Coin Collector's Manual in full, and have done with it.

There is only one point on which our correspondents seem inclined to agree, and that is, that we ought to furnish a great deal more information, as well as paper and type, for the money.

Now we have a word to say to these gentlemen, and we think, if they heed it, we can in time satisfy all of them. Supposing that each and all of you devote yourselves to some speciality, it is reasonable to conceive that you must each have in your possession more information on that particular point than falls to the lot of others; write, then, such information as you can furnish on such subjects, without however supposing that your hobby possesses any more real merit than those of brother *mono* or *poly* maniacs.

To the outside world you are all of you lunatics, and the best way for you to get information is to give some.

Let the donkey who is so insane as to delight in musty, rusty, old Roman and Greek coins, give us a dissertation on the Roman "As!"

Let the toiler after muled Copperheads, write an essay on miscegenation as applied to that miscellaneous currency. Let our friend who desires us to publish a history of coinage, buy a copy of the "Mint Manual," and post himself on the

rudiments of the science. Above all, let everybody who knows anything, write it down and send it to us, and we will gladly lay it before the more ignorant.

Furthermore, we shall be delighted to increase the size and value of the JOURNAL just as fast as our subscription list will bear it, but while it remains at the low figure it has reached at present it will be impossible. If each of our friends and correspondents will forward a few additional subscribers, he will soon see it tell on the appearance of the JOURNAL.

Seriously, it would be of great practical benefit to collectors, if each would impart such information as he may have gained exclusively on any topic, through the JOURNAL, and thus bring about an exchange of ideas.

The JOURNAL is not intended as a *vade mecum* or text-book on Numismatics, but is designed rather to collect those 'waifs and estrays' of knowledge that have not yet found their way into books, and to subserve this purpose there can be no information so valuable as the results of personal experience and study.

USES OF COINS.

Among other purposes served by coins, not the least important, as we have had occasion to remark before, is their valuable service as evidences in history.

A good illustration of this point is furnished in the *Life and Epistles of St. Paul*, by Rev. W. J. Conybeare and Rev. J. S. Howson." 2 vols. 8vo. New York, 1858.

We quote from the Introduction, vol. 1, pp. xii and xiii. "While thus endeavoring to represent faithfully the natural objects and architectural remains connected with the narrative, it has likewise been attempted to give such illustrations as were needful of the minor productions of human art, as they existed in the first century. For this purpose engravings of coins have been given in all cases where they seemed to throw light on the circumstances mentioned in the history; and recourse has been had to the stores of Pompeii and Herculaneum, as well as to the collection of the Vatican, and the columns of Trajan and Antoninus."

Out of eighty-two wood-cuts, illustrating the work, no less than forty-seven are illustrations of coins. That they have in this case served a most valuable and important purpose, will be seen by the following list and notes:

VOLUME I.

Coin of Antiochus Epiphanes, with portraits,	page 9
Coin of Tarsus, Hadrian,	22
<i>Note.</i> "Illustrating the mode of strengthening sails by rope-bands, mentioned in Mr. Smith's important work on the "Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul."	
Coin of Antiochus Epiphanes, with heads of Jupiter	26
Coin of Tarsus,	52
" " Cyrene,	60
<i>Note.</i> "Showing Cyrene to have been a Greek City, and its Jews Hellenistic, like those of Alexandria."	
Coin of Damascus,	86
<i>Note.</i> "Inscription Greek word for Fountains."	
" " Aretus, King of Damascus	
<i>Note.</i> "Many changes of territorial occupation took place under the Emperors, which would have been lost to history were it not for the information derived from a coin, . . ."	
Damascus is supposed to have been assigned by Caligula as a free gift to one Aretas.	
The Coin mentioned above bears this inscription: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ · ΑΡΕΤΟΥ · ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.	
It is supposed, however, to be of a much earlier date than the time of Caligula, and to refer to another Aretas. Two specimens of the Coin are in the British Museum. In the inscription, Aretas calls himself 'friend of the Greeks,' meanwhile there are certain <i>Consular denarii</i> in existence, on which the same Aretas acknowledges himself a subject of the Romans.	
Coin of Paphos,	page 155
" " Perga,	160
<i>Note.</i> "The Coins of Perga are a lively illustration of its character as a city of the Greeks."	
Coin of Antioch in Pisidia,	page 170-1
" " Iconium,	183
" " Antioch.	
"The seated figure bears a palm branch as the emblem of Victory." Antioch in the first century was the metropolis of the East.	
Coin of Bithinia,	page 240-41
<i>Note.</i> "The inscription shows that Bithynia was a senatorial province."	
Coin of Samothrace,	page 286
" " Philippi,	291
" " Roman Macedonia,	315
<i>Note.</i> In the inscription "a singular union of Roman and Greek letters; probably struck just before the submission."	
Sufficient examples have been given to show how in this case "Coins illustrate and prove history."	
As this article is merely intended to draw attention to this point, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it; any numismatic student, however, will be interested and amply repaid by devoting some time and research in obtaining a knowledge of the manner in which Coins have been made to perform a duty far nobler than their mere use in trade and exchange, however vast and important in its results that use may be. It will be found that there are few important historical works that have not been aided in this manner by numisma-	

ties, and the fact should give those who make the science a study, an additional incentive to industrious and intelligent labor in the cause they have espoused.

THE TRIAL OF THE PIX.

The curious ceremony known as "the trial of the pix" by the officials appointed to inquire into the weight and fineness of the coin produced at her Majesty's Mint, is thus described. "At nine o'clock Lord Chancellor Cranworth, the Duke of Argyle, the Right Hon. G. J. Goshen, M. P., the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Sir William Dunbar, and other officials, assembled at the office for the Receipt of the Exchequer, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, when a jury of eminent goldsmiths was sworn for the purpose of testing the coinage of the Mint. The Master of the Mint produced the great pix box, which, since the time of the last trial, in 1861, has been lying at that office. The chest, which required six men to carry in, contained several thousand sovereigns and some silver—principally florins, shillings, sixpenny, and three-penny pieces—the results of the accumulation for the last five years. As soon as the chest is full the trial must take place. Mr. Chisholm, chief clerk of the Exchequer, produced the box containing "the pix," that is, a plate of gold and one of silver, made in the time of George III. The pix is always kept in the Chapter-house, Westminster; the Controller of the Exchequer, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Treasury, each possessing a separate key of the box in which the pix is kept. After the usual formalities, the Lord Chancellor cut off two strips of metal from the pix plates, one from the gold and the other from the silver, and handed them to the foreman of goldsmiths, by whom the assay was to be made. After this the pix was taken back to the Chapter house and locked up, while the jury and Mr. Cheney, with the standard weights, proceeded to Goldsmith's Hall, where the coins from the Mint box were assayed by the acid test and weight.

LIST OF CATALOGUES OF COIN SALES,

Held in the United States from 1828 to the present time.

FURNISHED BY DANIEL PARIKH, JR., Esq.

[Any errors or omissions are requested to be corrected.]

1860—(CONTINUED.)

72. Oct. 23 and 24.—By Leonard & Co., Boston. 1,224 lots. price \$240,53.

73. Oct. 24 and 25.—F. J. Klein, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 558 lots. price \$140,17

74. Addenda, 181 lots. price \$60,33

75. Nov. 21 and 22.—Prime J. Haines, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 853 lots. price \$725,48

76. Nov. 23.—John K. Curtis, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 290 lots. price \$102,47

77. Dec. 13 and 14.—John K. Curtis, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 447 lots. price \$473,28

78. Dec. 15.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 300 lots. price \$13,50

79. Dec. 17 and 18.—Chas. H. Morse, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

(Autographs, with a few coins at the end, to be sold at private sale.)

1861.

80. January 8.—By Leonard & Co., Boston. 702 lots. price \$177,75

81. Jan. 9.—Alfred S. Robinson, owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston. 29 lots.

82. Jan. 28 and 29.—Alfred S. Robinson, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 558 lots. price \$121,27

83. Addenda, 53 lots. price \$12,97

84. Feb. 5.—W. E. Lamb, owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston. 473 lots. price \$227,72

85. March 7 and 8.—William King, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 693 lots. price \$84,60

86. Addenda, 36 lots

87. March 21 and 22.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 601 lots. price \$109,52

88. April 16.—A. S. Robinson, owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston. 1,134 lots. price \$403,00

89. Addenda, 166 lots. price \$25,67

90. April 29 and 30.—Joseph W. Wildey, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 1,089 lots. price \$307,52

91. Addenda, (autographs only,) 33 lots.

92. May 29 and 30.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 607 lots. price \$95,35

93. June 3 and 4.—C. Piazza, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 687 lots. price \$66,80

94. July 29.—D. E. Groux, owner, by James Freeman, Philadelphia. 650 lots.

(Only a few lots were sold and the sale was stopped.)

1862.

95. Feb. 10 and 11.—Paul E. Fleury, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 863 lots. price \$542,37

96. March 19 and 20.—A. H. Satterlee, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 627 lots. price \$320,20

97. March 25 and 26.—John H. Wiggins, owner, by W. C. Cook, Philadelphia. 975 lots. price \$1,799,80

(Both large and small paper copies.)

98. March 26.—Alfred S. Robinson, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 558 lots. price \$183,60

99. March 17 and 18.—Geo. B. Davis, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
660 lots. price \$309,49
100. April 22 and 23.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 405 lots
101. Addenda, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 61 lots
102. May 8 and 9.—A. H. Satterlee, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
594 lots. price \$191,61
103. May 14.—A. S. Robinson, owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston. 590 lots. price \$502,92
104. May 26 and 28.—W. A. Lillendahl, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
1,232 lots. price \$2,241,00
105. July 30.—Henry Cook, owner, by D. F. McGilvary & Co., New York.
711 lots. price \$430,79
106. August 7.—A. H. Satterlee owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co. New York.
490 lots. price \$198,40
107. Sept. 21.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 486 lots.
108. Nov. 11 and 14.—W. E. Woodward, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
1,910 lots. \$3,751,43
(Both large and small paper copies.)
109. Nov. 28.—Mr. Young, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 433 lots. price \$203,49
110. Dec. 16.—Alfred H. Satterlee, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
416 lots. price \$406,20
(Composed entirely of presidential pieces.)
1863.
111. Jan. 19 and 23.—Benjamin Haines, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
2,400 lots. \$5,375,30
112. Jan. 26.—Mr. Hill, owner, by James C. McGuire, Washington. 341 lots
113. Jan. 29 and 30.—William H. Blake, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
413 lots. price \$309,00
114. Addenda, 92 lots. price \$56,77
115. March 9.—Alfred S. Hunter, owner, by W. L. Wall & Co., Washington, D. C. 36 lots.
(To find the coins see page 91.)
116. March 9.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
117. March 18.—By S. G. Hubbard Cincinnati, Ohio. 690 lots.
118. March 24 — 26.—Henry A. Smith, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
1,590 lots. price \$1,959,62
119. Addenda, 47 lots. price \$54,00
120. March 27.—William E. Woodward, owner, by F. J. Sheldon, Providence.
333 lots. price \$304,08
121. April 7 and 8.—Edward Cogan, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
1,188 lots. price \$2,593,36
122. Addenda, 100 lots.
(Postponed from March 26, which date is on some of the Catalogues.)
123. April 10.—By Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia. 140 lots.
124. April 28—May 1st.—W. Elliot Woodward, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
2,571 lots. price \$404,66
(Both large and small paper copies.)
125. May 12.—Alfred S. Robinson, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
100 lots. price \$27,25
126. June 9—11.—Henry A. Muhlenberg, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
1,569 lots. price \$2,514,54
127. June 9.—Addenda, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 110 lots. price \$27,25
128. June 9.—A. J. Harrison, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
358 lots. price \$251,80
129. June 9.—Addenda, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 28 lots. price \$70,46
130. June 18.—J. M. Jewell, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
438 lots. price \$108,25.
131. June 18—Addenda, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 100 lots.
132. June 23.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 192 lots. \$439,19
(Mostly books, with a few coins.)
133. June 24.—By Leonard & Co., Boston. 143 lots. price \$115,83
134. Sept. 8.—By Leeds & Co., New York. 46 lots. \$59,48
135. Sept. 15—17.—J. P. Leavitt, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
1,854 lots. price \$1,622,07
136. Sept. 22 and 23.—Geo. F. Seavey, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
967 lots. price \$3,407,79
(Both large and small paper copies.)

Much interest has been created by a recent discovery in the Valley of the Mississippi, near New Orleans, of an immense bed of pure rock salt, almost as transparent as crystal, which lies some thirty feet below the surface. Specimens of the salt have been received by the Smithsonian Institute. The most singular fact in connection with this valuable deposit has been the discovery of the remains of an elephant, twenty feet below the surface of the superincumbent earth, beneath which has been found basket work formed of reeds. Photographic representations of this ancient hand-work are in possession of the Institute.

(Communication.)

THE NEW FIVE CENT PIECE.

After a careful search during the first half of the present year, I have at length succeeded, by the help of a friend, in obtaining a proof (?) set of the one, two, three, and five cent pieces of 1866; and, inasmuch as the latter piece, particularly, is an "original," both in design and workmanship, perhaps a description of it may prove acceptable.

I say it is an "original," because I have seen nothing like it in my collection, which abounds in all sorts; "bung downs," Chinese cash, German stivers, hellers, and kretzers; therefore, I think I am correct in the statement.

On the obverse of this remarkable coin, the first thing that attracts the attention, is a very elaborate and highly ornamented gridiron, the clumsy handle of which appears to be broken from the body, thus rendering this culinary utensil almost useless. The upper part and sides of this gridiron are hung with leaves of some sort, strongly reminding one of the savory bunches of herbs displayed in a market-house in autumn, or of a green grocer's sign in huckleberry time. Perhaps the same accident that severed the handle of the gridiron also fractured the lower part, for we notice that it is there skewered by two arrows, pointing in opposite directions. The motto "In God we trust," is very opportune, for the inventor of this coin may rest assured that the devil will never forgive him for such an abortion.

The reverse of this thing is less objectionable, for the inventor appears to have almost exhausted his remarkable skill on the obverse. However, he has made a "bold push" and brought forth something. Here we have a circle of stars intersected by thirteen bars of three scratches each, (perhaps he never saw a Nova Constellatio) around the top of which are the words "United States of America," in very delicate letters. The make-up of this coin is completed by the insertion in the field, of a big, loud 5, with "cents" in the exergue, which must be pronounced in the peculiar oyster saloon style, thus: "Five cents!"

Mr. Editor, did we ever have another such coin?

Yours, truly.

Boston, Aug. 9th, 1866.

*

SELECTIONS.

There is an international commission for the Exhibition of 1867, the object of which is the establishment of the same coinage, weights, and measures throughout Europe. England is represented by Leone Levi.

Hon. James Pollock has been discharged from the United States Mint.

An exchange paper says: J. T. Boyd, Esq., of Beaver, Pennsylvania, while at work in his garden, found a piece of gold coin which weighs within two pennyweights of an ounce, and which bears the date of A. D. 529. This makes the coin, incredible as it may seem, 1,337 years old. The coin itself is a Spanish piece, and was found in the ground on which the old Fort McIntosh stood. It is supposed to have been carried to this place by some one of the officers at one time quartered in the fort. Mr. Boyd has refused fifty dollars for his relic, and prefers to hold on to it himself. It is certainly a quaint piece of money, and has an age that reaches a great distance back.

COIN FOR ITALY.—The Government of Italy have just given Messrs. RALPH, HEATON & SONS, of the Mint, Birmingham, orders to proceed with a further supply of Bronze coin for that country. Part is to be coined at Birmingham, and the remainder at the mints of Milan and Naples. This additional quantity of about 1,200 tons is to be delivered as quickly as possible.

Proof 5 cent pieces can be obtained at the Mint on application. Price 10 cents.

PRIMEVAL MAN.

At a late meeting of the Archæological Congress in London, a paper of great interest was read by Sir John Lubbock on the primeval period of man in Northern Europe, or that which extended from his first appearance to the commencement of the Christian era. This period is divided into four epochs, viz: the first stone age; the second stone age; the bronze age and the iron age. There is a belief, indeed a general opinion, that man did exist in much earlier times, but the arguments upon which this is founded are not yet sufficiently substantiated. As yet, the implements fashioned by man found in the river-drift gravels are the oldest traces of his existence,—older far than any of those in Egypt or Assyria, though belonging to a period, which, from a geological point of view, is very recent.

The antiquities referable to the earliest period are found in beds of gravel and loam, extending along valleys, and reaching sometimes to a height of two hundred feet above the present water level. These beds were deposited by existing rivers, which then ran in the same direction as at present and drained the same areas. The fauna of Europe at that time contained the mammoth, the woolly-haired rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the aurochs, the musk-ox, &c., as well as the existing animals. The climate was much colder than it is now, and though we have no exact measure of time, it is certain that this period was one of very great antiquity. Yet man already inhabited Western Europe; and used rude, unpolished implements of

stone, differing from any of those that were subsequently in use. He was then ignorant of pottery and of metals.

Sir John Lubbock submits conclusive arguments in support of his assertions. The fauna, so unlike what it now is, is proved by the existence of the bones of the animals; and the severity of the climate by the nature of the animals, for those named are all of Arctic species.

The great antiquity of the period under consideration is evident. The extinction of the large mammalia must have been a work of time; and neither in the earliest writings, nor in the vaguest traditions do we find any traces of their presence in Western Europe. Still more conclusive evidence is afforded by the conditions of our valleys. The beds of gravel cannot have been deposited by any sudden cataclysm, both on account of their regularity and the fact that the materials of one river-system are never mixed with those of another. The beds in question are found, in some cases, 200 feet above the present water-level, and the bottom of the valley is occupied by a bed of peat, which, in some places, is 30 feet in thickness. When we remember that the last 1800 years have produced scarcely any perceptible change, we cannot but come to the conclusion that many, very many centuries have elapsed since the river ran at a level so much higher than at present, and the country was occupied by animals so different from those now existing there.

Man's existence at this period is proved, not only by the stone implements discovered, but by human bones found in cave-deposits, mingled with those of extinct animals, which, in the opinion of the best judges, belonged to the same period. About 3,000 flint implements of this period have been discovered in northern France and southern England.

The next period, or "second stone age," is established by the following facts: Axes, chisels, gouges, lances, and other implements of stone, polished by the hand, which are never found in the river-drift gravel beds. These objects are not found in association with the extinct animals, and were in use long before the introduction of metals. Pottery was in use at the time; the ox, sheep, goat, pig and dog were already domesticated, and agriculture had commenced. Two distinct races then occupied western Europe. An immense number of the polished stone implements of this period are preserved in various museums. In the Dublin museum are 2,000; in that of Copenhagen more than 10,000; and in that of Stockholm not less than 15,000. The Danish shell-mounds, or refuse heaps of the ancient inhabitants, belong to this period.

In the third period, or bronze age, bronze was extensively used for arms and implements. The use of stone implements was not entirely abandoned, particularly arrow-heads. The pottery of this period had greatly improved, and gold, amber and

glass were used for ornamental purposes. Silver, zinc, iron and lead were unknown. In a very few instances coins have been found with bronze arms. The dress of the people of this remote period has also been made known. In opening a Danish mound, evidently belonging to this age, was found a cloak, a shirt, two shawls, a pair of leggings of woolen material, accompanied by a sword, a brooch, a knife, an awl and a large stud, all of bronze, besides other articles of bone. No traces of writing have been met with on any article of the bronze age. No conjectures are offered as to what period of the world this age should be assigned. The Phœnician period has been suggested; but as the Phœnicians made use of iron, the bronze age must have been anterior.

The Iron age is the period when this metal was first used for weapons and cutting instruments. It was extensively used by the Romans, and on their iron weapons bronze was only employed as an ornament. Pottery had greatly improved during this period. Lead and zinc came into use, and coins are found in the tumuli with iron implements.

During the last few years, extensive researches have been made in the north of France, Switzerland, Denmark and England among ancient mounds, caves, and the river-drift, which have thrown much light on the primeval history of man. The result goes to show, most conclusively, that man has been an occupant of the earth a much longer period than has usually been assigned him.

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Ins.	Inscription.
Ob.	Obverse.
Rev.	Reverse.
S.	Silver.
C.	Copper.
C.a.	Composition, color between Copper and Brass.
B.	Brass.
G.S.	German Silver.
N.	Nickel.
T.	Tin.
L.	Lead.
M.	Milled Edge.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

77.

Ob. "Alden & Frink 1863," Indian Head, four stars, and two arrow heads.

Rev. "Merchants 40 Mohawk St. Cohoes, N. Y." Five stars, and flourishes. C.

78.

Ob. "Alden & Frink 1863." Shield of the U. S. and two stars.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 77. C. C.a.

79.
Ob. "Bingham & Jarvis Drugs, Medicines
Paints, Oils & C."

Rev. "G. L. Bowne Will Redeem At The
Iron Clad Cooperstown. N. Y." S. C. B. G.-S.
N. T. L.

80.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 79.

Rev. "Our Country." A small shield and
twigs enclosed within a wreath. S. C. B. G.-S.
N. T.

81.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 79.

Rev. "United Country" in an oval, surround-
ed by a circle of 34 stars. S. C. B. G.-S. N. T.

82.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 79.

Rev. "Our Army." An eagle with spread
wings. S. C. B. G.-S. N. T.

83.
Ob. Same as reverse No. 79.

Rev. An Indian Head, 13 stars, "1864." S.
C. B. G.-S. N. T.

84.
Ob. "Louis Strauss & Co. Dry Goods No. 3
Union Block Elmira, N. Y."

Rev. An Indian Head, 13 stars, "1863." C.

85.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 84.

Rev. An Indian Head, 13 stars, "1863."
Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

86.
Ob. "Harvey & Co. 1863." An Indian
Head.

Rev. "General Store, Fort Edward N. Y."
13 stars. C.

87.
Ob. "A. Killeen No. 1 & 16 Ferry St. Green-
point."

Rev. "Good For 1 Cent." Two stars, and
a circle around the figure 1. C. N. T.

88.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 87.

Rev. "I. O. U. 1 Cent Pure Copper," two
small heads. C.

89.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 87.

Rev. "For Public Accomodation 1863."
Liberty head. C.

90.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 87.

Rev. "Union for Ever." An eagle on one
half globe. C.

91.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 87.

Rev. "Tradesmens Currency. Good For
One Cent," a shield and two stars. C. T.

92.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 87.

Rev. "General G. B. McClellan." Bust
facing left. C.

93.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 87.

Rev. "The Washington Token. 1863." Bust
facing right. C.

94.
Ob. "Atlantic Garden 50 Bowery, New
York. 1863."

Rev. Lyre and wreath. "Grand Concert
Every Night. Admission Free." C. B. G.-S.
N. T. Size 14.

95.
Ob. "C. Bahr Cor Cliff and Frankfort St.
New York."

Rev. "NOT One Cent" in a closed wreath.
C.

96.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 95.

Rev. "NOT One Cent L. Roloff," in a clos-
ed wreath. C.

97.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 95.

Rev. "NOT One Cent, L. Roloff," in a clos-
ed wreath." C.

98.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 95.

Rev. "Erinnerung an 1863." C. N.

99.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 95.

Rev. An Indian Head. C.

100.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 95.

Rev. Eagle on shield, two ribbons inscribed
"E Pluribus Unum," "United States of America
1863. E. S." C.

101.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 95.

Rev. "Knoops Segars & Tobacco 131 Bow-
ery N. Y. 1863," two small stars. C.

102.
Ob. "H. J. Bang, Restaurant, 231 Broadway."

Rev. A bunch of grapes. "Importer of Rhine
Wines." "Glaubrecht" in small letters. C. B.
T. Size 13.

103.
Ob. "V. Benner & Ch. Bendinger 1863. L.
Roloff." Indian Head and two stars.

Rev. A bottle in an open grape wreath.
"Importers of Wines and Liquors No. 1 Ave.
A." S. C. Size 15.

104.
Ob. A slight variation from obverse No. 103.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 103. S. C. B. N.
T. Size 15.

105.
Ob. "J. J. Benson Good For 5 Cents Sutler 1st Mtd Rifles."

Rev. Large figure 5 in a closed wreath. C. L.

106.
Ob. "J. J. Benson Good For 10 Cents Sutler 1st Mtd. Rifles."

Rev. Large figure 10 in a closed wreath. B. Size 13.

107.
Ob. "J. J. Benson Good For 25 Cents. Sutler 1st. Mtd Rifles."

Rev. "25" in a closed wreath. C. Size 15.

108.
Ob. "J. J. Benson. Good For 50 Cents. Sutler 1st Mtd Rifles."

Rev. "50" enclosed by a circle formed of eight stars and sixteen flags. T. Size 17.

109.
Ob. "J. L. Bode Birdstuffer 1863." A stag's head.

Rev. "Bohemian Fancy Glass Work 16 N. William St N. Y." S. C; B. G.-S. N. T. Size 15.

110.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 109.
Rev. "City of New York I. O. U One Cent 1863." Two stars. C. Size 15.

111.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 109.
Rev. Indian Head and 13 stars. "L. Roloff 1863." B. Size 15.

112.
Ob. "Jas. Brennan 37 Nassau St. Foreign & U. S. Postage Stamps."

Rev. Eagle on globe. "Union for Ever." C. B. T.

113.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 112.
Rev. Bust of General G. B. McClellan. C. B.

114.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 112.
Rev. "Money makes the Mare Go, 1863. Go It Buttons." C. B.

115.
Ob. "Bridgens Metal Tokens and Store Cards 189 William St. N-Y."
Rev. Same as reverse No. 93. S. C. B. G., S. N. T.

116.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 115.
Rev. Same as reverse 113. C. B.

117.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 115.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 89.

118.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 115.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 114. C. B.

119.
Ob. "T. Brimelow, Druggist, 432 Third Avenue, N-Y. 1 1863" A mortar in an open wreath.

Rev. "Geo. Washington President" Bust facing to the left, 13 stars. C. Size 15.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archaeologists.

Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 17, 1866.

DEAR SIR.—Can you give me some information as to the history of the Rhode Island medal? QUELLEN.

DEAR SIR.—Please inform me through the columns of the JOURNAL for September, how many issues of the U. S. Postage and Fractional Currency there have been; the dates of the different issues, and how many distinct kinds of notes there are. By so doing you will greatly oblige,

Yours, Respectfully,

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 14, 1866. J. T. B.

[Will some one of our readers please give the above information?—ED.]

Further information is desirable concerning the 1864 dollar mentioned by "Giascutus." Is its history known? Is it an original? Is it one of the few struck about 1838? Is it one of the batch issued from the Mint by one of the young gentlemen holding sway there a few years since, or is it from the celebrated factory in Ann St., N. Y.?

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

The answers to queries in this department will be furnished by the gentlemen best able to give the information in this country, and may always be relied upon.—[ED.]

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

DEAR SIR:—The Washington Medal, mentioned by your correspondent "Giascutus," was struck a few years ago for Alfred S. Robinson, Esq., of Hartford. It is common in silver and other metals. The dies, I believe, were by Geo. H. Lovett. W.

The medalet referred to by "Perceval" is one of several varieties of English manufacture, all of similar design. It is not rare.

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THE DEPRAVITY OF AMERICAN COINAGE.

(SECOND ARTICLE.)

In the October number of the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS*, we took occasion, as seemed good to us, to make some severe strictures on the current fractional coinage of the United States.

In that article, after considering the 'art idea' as exemplified in the designs for the aforesaid coinage, and reflecting on the implication, that it was not only deficient in taste, both in conception and execution, but that it was in fact dishonest, since the face of no one of the coins represented its actual value; we asked the following questions:

"Does any one suppose that the present copper cent, two-cent piece, three-cent piece and five-cent piece are worth anything like what they purport?"

"As to art, can anything more commonplace and trivial be imagined than the design and inscription of any of them?"

"If there be, as it seems there must be, a profit made on these pettifogging attempts at coinage, to whom does it accrue?" etc., etc.

The article has excited considerable attention, and besides the communications which have been made to us personally concerning it, we have read a number of editorial articles in various papers criticising and amplifying it according to the views and knowledge of the writers.

Of these articles, one from the *Chicago Tribune*, while agreeing with us as regards the inartistic execution of the coinage in question, dissents entirely from our views as to the value of the coins.

The writer says of these coins, "We believe them to fairly represent the values stated upon them."

Our correspondent "M. F." in the last number of the *JOURNAL*, goes on to show that the 'regular' coinage of the country has not been debased, but as we did not say it had we cannot see the relevancy of the remark.

He then states that in 1853 the Government found it necessary to debase or reduce the weights of our silver coins of the value of 50 cents and under, but that the motive was a proper one, inasmuch as it was intended to keep the silver coins thus debased from leaving the country, and to furnish the country with a circulating medium. All this has nothing at all to do with the question, which is simply, "Are the present fractional coins worth their face?"

M. F. says further, that "with gold at 150 it would be utterly useless for the government to issue small coins of a standard value as a circulating medium."—We would like to know why?

When we were without a fractional circulating medium, or only possessed one of paper; and when the cents were hoarded in every direction, the plea made by government that the issue of an almost valueless token as a temporary accommodation was a valid one. But when the government continues year after year issuing new tokens of as little value without any such plea, it lays itself open to criticism.

In order to cause the export or hoarding of our copper coinage, it would be necessary that the coins should be worth more than their face at the current market rates of their material; it is not by any means necessary, however, to depreciate them sixty and seventy per cent. in order to avoid this risk. But the *Chicago Tribune* "believes" these coins to "fairly represent the value stated upon them." We have no belief on the subject; it is one of altogether too great importance for guesswork, and we should hardly engage the credit of this paper in an assertion or an implication against the government for which we had no foundation.

The following quotations from the acts inaugurating the present fractional coinage, give the compositions and weights of the coins. Any one can make the computation necessary to arrive at their actual value, which will be found as represented.

APRIL 22d, 1864.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of the cent coined at the mint of the United States shall be forty-eight grains, or one-tenth of one ounce troy; and said cent shall be composed of ninety-five per centum of copper, and five per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by the director of the mint; and there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the mint a two-cent piece of the same composition, the standard weight of which shall be ninety-six grains, or one-fifth of one ounce troy, with no greater deviation than four grains to each piece of said cent and two-cent coins; * * * * *

(The above one-cent piece is a legal tender to the amount of ten cents; and the two-cent coin to the amount of twenty cents.)

MARCH 3d, 1865.

Be it enacted, &c., That, so soon as practicable after the passage of this act, there shall be coined at the mint of the United States, a three-cent piece, composed of copper and nickel in such proportions not exceeding twenty-five per centum of nickel, as shall be determined by the director of the mint, the standard weight of which shall be thirty grains, with no greater deviation than four grains to each piece, and the shape, mottoes, &c., &c., &c.

(Legal tender to the amount of 60 cents.)

(Note.—Sec. 6th of this Act, makes the one and two cent coins legal tender to the amount of four cents: and repeals all former legislation as to the amount of above coins as legal tender.)

MAY 16th, 1866.

Be it enacted, &c., That so soon as practicable after the passage of this act, there shall be coined at the mint of the United States, a five-cent piece, composed of copper and nickel, in such proportions, not exceeding twenty-five per centum of nickel, as shall be determined by the director of the mint, the standard weight of which shall be seventy-seven and sixteen-hundredths grains, with no greater deviation than two grains to each piece, &c., &c., &c.

(Legal tender to the amount of one dollar.)

MARKET VALUES.

Copper (beat), 43 c. $\frac{1}{10}$ lb.
Zinc " 13 @ 14 c. $\frac{1}{10}$ lb.
Nickel " \$2.00 $\frac{1}{10}$ lb.

Old U.S. cent contained originally 208 grs. pure copper; Was afterward reduced to 178 grs.;

Value One-Hundredth of a Dollar.

Present copper cent weighs 48 grs. or one-tenth of an oz.; consists of 95 $\frac{1}{100}$ cent. copper and 5 of zinc or tin; *Value about One-Third of a Cent.*

Two cent piece, weight 96 grs., or one-fifth of an oz.; 95 $\frac{1}{100}$ cent. copper, 5 zinc or tin;

Value, Seven-Tenths of a Cent.

Three cent piece, 38 grs.; 75 $\frac{1}{100}$ cent copper, 25 nickel;

Say nickel at \$2 $\frac{1}{10}$ lb., is worth Nine-Tenths of a Ct.

Five cent piece, 77 $\frac{16}{100}$ grs.; 75 $\frac{1}{100}$ cent. copper, 25 nickel;

Worth One Cent and a Quarter.

The Nickel cent (so-called) of 1856-7, contained 88 parts copper and 12 parts nickel, and is worth about *Half a Cent.*

It may be alleged that the expense of coinage should be taken into consideration, but against that argument we would state that the cost of coinage is made a special charge against the United States, and should in no wise be passed to the credit of these coins.

Thus the cost of the U. S. Coinage from Jan. 1st 1794 to June 30th 1856, was \$7,659,160.42.

The amount of the Coinage of two and three cent pieces in 1865, was \$1,183,330.00; and during the last fiscal year, was \$1,326,834.00. The expenses of coinage as charged against the mint for the same period, amounted to \$664,504.

It will be seen by these facts and figures that our first charge against the government was susceptible of proof, and that if possible the case of those who issue this depraved coinage is worse than we originally represented it: we may return to the question again, but we hope sufficient has been advanced in the way of proof, to satisfy our dubious friends in Chicago and elsewhere.

NUMISMATICS IN INDIANA.

The *Fort Wayne (Ind.) Daily Democrat* of Nov. 9th, gave a long and interesting description of the Numismatic collection of Ex-Mayor F. P. Randall, Esq., which shows the science of Numismatics is being fostered even at so great a distance from the great marts and centres of our country. The collection numbers some 2,000 specimens and seems to be of a miscellaneous character. It was commenced by the purchase of a cabinet of 600 pieces, made in Europe, and continued by

selections from many private collections in New York, and from the stock of Mr. Edward Cogan and other gentlemen engaged in the business. A large proportion consists of the American silver and copper coinage, pattern pieces, store cards, medals and medalets. Also Colonial pieces and foreign silver. Mr. Randall also possesses a fine Library, including many manuscripts of the Middle Ages, black-letter books and *incunabula*.

It is gratifying to know that our science is thus extending through the West, and we should be pleased to hear of other collections in existence, if those taking an interest in the JOURNAL will make them known to us.

Transactions of Societies.

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archaeological topics, to answer questions, and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "CHAS. DE F. BURM, Cor. Sec'y, Mott Haven, Westchester Co., N.Y.," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, Nov'r 8, 1866. The President in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the various committees reported favorable progress; that of the Committee on Publication showing the steady addition of subscribers to the JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, but setting forth the necessity for further exertion on the part of the members of the Society to increase the list to the sustaining point.

The Corresponding Secretary read a number of letters received by him, one of which, a letter from Stevens Brothers, of London, offering to have the Lincoln medal duplicated by the new process of the Messrs. Wyon,—elicited a lengthy discussion, and it was finally resolved that the Secretary be instructed to inform the Messrs. Stevens that the medal in their possession may be used for the purpose, but that the number of copies must be limited to six only.

The seals of the Territory of New Mexico were presented and added to the collection of State seals. A large paper copy, with printed prices, of the catalogue of his sale, was presented by Mr. Levick.

Mr. Wm. C. Prime was proposed for membership, and after the reading of a paper contributed

by Mr. J. H. Applegate, Cor. Mem. of San Francisco, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER,
Rec. Sec.

Regular Meeting, November 22, 1866. Dr. G. H. Perine, V. P., in the chair.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, reports from Committees were received and laid over. Several donations were recorded, among them a priced catalogue of a coin sale in Cincinnati, from Mr. Thomas Cleneay, and a fine bronze medal from Prof. Charles E. Anthon, of which the following is a description: Obverse: head of the goddess of liberty, and the words: "Light, Liberty, Law"; Reverse: "The New York Free Academy was founded 1847, by act of the legislature and vote of the citizens, and its name was changed 1866, by act taking effect May 1, to College of the City of New York."

Mr. Wm. C. Prime was elected a resident member unanimously, and Mr. J. T. Bowne, Glen Cove, L. I., was elected a Corresponding Member. Mr. Charles H. Homer and Prof. Charles E. Anthon, of the College of New York, were proposed for membership, and the meeting adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER,
Rec. Sec.

* * Correction. In the report of the proceedings of the Society in the last number of the JOURNAL, the date of the first report should be October 11th, and in description of the marriage medal, for tressure of six inches, read six *arches*, and further on, for "victory" read *victories*. J. O.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting was held on the afternoon of Thursday, November 1. After the usual introductory business, the Secretary called the attention of the members to an early description of the bronze medal of Washington, exhibited at the last meeting. From the list of "Memorial Medals," lately prepared by W. Elliot Woodward Esq., it appears that the "Weekly Museum" of July 24, 1862, notices the purchase by a traveller at Birmingham of the medal with the inscription "Emancipator of America;" probably it had just appeared. Dr. Fowle exhibited a small parcel of coins, among which was a scarce medal of Washington.

The Secretary showed something of the results of his travels in Europe. The most remarkable piece is a gold medal of size 36; on one side is the crowned bust of Louis XII, of France, in a robe ornamented with fleurs-de-lis, and wearing the order of St. Michael;—on the reverse is the crowned bust of his Queen, Anne of Brittany, in a long veil and a dress covered with ermine spots, the arms of her Duchy. A collection of about

one hundred coins and medals, purchased by the Secretary at Munich, was much admired. Most of the pieces are European, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but there are a few American rarities. Among the latter are the large "Libertas Americana" in silver; the smaller medal, with the reverse "Communi Consensu," the large inaugural medal of John Quincy Adams, in silver, and the pattern dollar of 1839; also two rare bronze medals of Franklin; one of these is Masonic, of French origin. The other has on the reverse a globe, an electric battery, a pile of books, and a broken chain and sceptre, with the inscription, "Fulminis Tyrannidis Domitor."

Among the foreign are the beautiful medal on the marriage of Maximilian of Austria to Mary of Burgundy 1479, a large medal on the great victory of Lepanto 1571, another on the destruction of the Spanish Armada 1588, a crown of Frederic, Elector Palatine, as King of Bohemia, 1621, and several medals of Martin Luther. The moderate cost of the whole collection was cause of surprise. The Secretary spoke of the ease with which fine coins could be found and bought in most parts of Europe; American pieces, in particular, seem to be very lightly valued on the other side of the Atlantic.

The meeting adjourned at about 5, P.M.

ON BRACTEATES.

4. Of all the different classes and series of mediaeval coins, numerous as they are, the series of the bracteates is not the least curious and interesting. Although not distinguished for particular beauty, nor offering any material aid to the study of the past, yet this class, hitherto the most neglected perhaps of all the series of the middle ages, is not utterly devoid of interest, but richly rewards the student who undertakes its proper study. But this is no easy task; without the guidance of dates and perfect inscriptions or even initials, the student has to grope his way through a chaos of mingled types, for devices of the Roman and Byzantine periods appear mixed with those of the Scandinavian and Slavonic, without any attempt at uniformity, and it is often by the most minute details, such as a peculiar rim or secondary device, that a new variety is properly classified. The bracteates are supposed to have originated in the Scandinavian countries, for we have Danish bracteates and gold and silver amulets in bracteate style as far back as King Gorm the Old, a contemporary of Charlemagne, and the hollow coinage was, two centuries later, very popular in the Slavonic countries. But not until the 11th century had they many imitators in Germany, and no genuine bracteate dates back farther than the reigns of the four Ottos (936-996). The names of bracteates (from *bractea*, a thin bit of metal), pan-coins or hollow coins, are given to those pieces of thin silver impressed with a die on which the

device is cut in relief, so that the lines and figures deepened in one side, appear raised or bent out on the other, the obverse of the coin presenting in this way the same features as the surface of the die. Generally the dies were only wooden and the metal had necessarily to be hammered out very thin, in order to obtain a clear impress. We have bracteates not thicker than a stout sheet of paper, which will float on the water, and are easily blown about by even the slightest breath; these are generally the oldest and purest, later ones getting gradually baser and baser, and, being struck with iron dies, needed not to be as thin as the earlier ones. Apparently very strong reasons must have existed for the adoption of a coinage in every respect so ill adapted for the purposes of a widely circulating medium of exchange; so easily broken to pieces, bent, or flattened down and worn off, that in the ordinary way of circulation no specimen would have lasted a month, and it required to be enclosed in certain quantities in tubes of lead or tin, and circulated in this way. Of the many vague theories set afloat to answer this question, perhaps the one most deserving credit is that the bracteates were coined to prevent forgeries. The practice of coating a piece of copper or lead or other base metal with some silver or gold, and then striking off these spurious pieces, that only coins that were filed in on the edges were readily accepted in change. But after a while, that method proved rather of advantage to the forgers; for now they pushed the coat of good metal to the edges of the coins, filed them in deeply on one spot, and found a readier market for the supposed genuine pieces. In making the genuine coin now so thin that it would be an impossibility to introduce a sheet of base metal between the two sides, the risk of forging would be considerably lessened and reduced to a minimum. This seems to have been the chief reason; possibly, too, the heavy expense for two dies lead to the adoption of this one-sided coinage.

The 11th century is generally fixed as the date of the introduction of the bracteate coinage in Germany, and the middle of the 12th century as the age of its finest types and greatest beauty. At first the bracteates were struck in very pure metal, often without any alloy whatever, but when the right of coinage fell into the hands of bishops, abbots, knights and city magistrates, who only sought to profit by it, even if it were at the expense of the public, the metal was gradually debased, although this depravity never spread to such an extent as is visible in the series of the English kings and other monarchs. Occasionally bracteates were struck in gold; thus one of the city of Bern, with a bear to left, above a small eagle, as a sort of mint-mark. Those in copper or other base metal served perhaps the same purpose as the jettons and tokens of our time,

They vary in size between 5-13 (Mionnet's scale), and never exceed in breadth the broadest

crown. The broadest are generally imperial or ducal bracteates, and the oldest; while the smaller and baser ones are mostly coined in cities, and reach down to the end of the 15th century; the city of Brunswick even coining some as late as 1635, 1637 and 1638.

The bracteates may be classed as imperial, ducal (including those of counts and sovereign knights), ecclesiastical and civic. Imperial and regal bracteates we have down from Frederic I. to Ludwig IV., illustrating a space of nearly two hundred years, and forming in themselves a splendid set of coins. Some are very beautiful specimens of mediæval art and taste, with highly elaborate and finished designs, while others, with rude and clumsy devices, bear striking witness of the changing warlike times. The emperors appear standing or seated on half-circles, city gates, on ornamented thrones or chairs, between towers or above cities. Their emblems are single or double orbs of empire, sceptres, the crown with three balls, sometimes a book or a flower. If on horseback they carry shield and flag. Sometimes their busts appear also in medallion, or set up over a gate, on each side a tower; but whatever the device may be, the characteristic crown is never wanting, and no bracteate on which a head appears without a crown can be classed as imperial. The imperial bracteates are generally broad and extremely thin and pure, and the rarest of the series.

(To be continued.)

NUMISMATICS IN CALIFORNIA.

By J. HARRY APPLGATE, Esq., San Francisco, Cor. Sec. Amer. Numismatic and Archæological Society.

California, situated as she is far distant from her Atlantic sisters, and in a great measure isolated from them, while possessing those metals in such great quantities which are the basis of the wealth of our cabinets, would seem to the casual observer to be the source from which the science of Numismatology would emanate.

And such would not be a hasty conclusion, it being reasonable to infer that a State which holds such mighty elements to wield and govern a world, should be the first and foremost in those paths of science and of art.

But allowing such to be the case, we must of stern necessity exempt the subject of Numismatics; for while possessing some zealous devotees, the number is exceedingly limited. And so much so, that upon attempting to form an auxiliary association, there could not be found *twelve* persons in the whole city of San Francisco to incorporate it.

It is nevertheless true that there are many who have collections of pieces, in greater or less quantity, stowed away in dark corners, doing no good,

who could not and would not be considered in the light of collectors; and it is to be regretted that they cannot be prevailed upon to relinquish these invaluable treasures to those who would better appreciate and use them.

A few words might, with propriety, be said of San Francisco as a depot for miscellaneous foreign silver coins. A few years ago, no better place on the face of the globe, not excepting your own city, could be found for the collection of these pieces; and but for the Act of Congress requiring the recalling of all foreign silver coins for melting and re-coining, it would be so still. As it is, it is only with the greatest care and strictest attention that collectors are enabled to make additions.

To return. The discovery of gold in 1847, the news of which spread with lightning rapidity throughout the known world, brought with it a class of adventurers determined to better their condition. All classes and nations flocked to this coast, and ere much time had elapsed our market was flooded with the current coin of the realm. It was, and is, no uncommon sight to meet, as you pass along our streets, a representative from every nation in the world; from the Japanese, who has at last been permitted to seek other fields of knowledge than his own country, to the scowling Turk, whose look reminds one of his fierceness as exhibited in the Oriental tales.

The highest aim of our collectors, if I may judge, is *not* the acquisition of a number of pieces, merely for the sake of numbers, but to extend this truly interesting science, by striving to increase the perpetuation of these pledges of history, and thus unite with golden hands History and Numismatology.

Such, in brief, is a simple and general outline of our resources numismatically, and though in its earliest stages, it is to be hoped that Numismatics may yet rank among the leading sciences of the State.

CURIOSITIES FROM SWITZERLAND.— THE PILE VILLAGES.

At the meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society, held on Tuesday evening, were exhibited some articles found in the bottom of one of the Swiss lakes, relics of an ancient people who dwelt on piles out in the water. These things were procured at Zurich, by the late Miss Mary C. Booth, and have recently been presented to Trinity College.

In January, 1854, the water of Lake Zurich fell lower than had ever before been known, the season having been of unusual dryness, and the opportunity was made use of by the inhabitants of Obermellen to make repairs on its banks. Under a depth of a foot and a half of mud was a layer of blackish mould, in which were found implements

of stone, bone, horn, bronze and iron, debris of pottery, &c.; the remains of piles were also found in regular rows, from one to two feet apart. Close examinations by Dr. Keller, President of the Swiss Antiquarian Society, satisfied him that these piles had supported a platform; and that after being thus occupied, probably for centuries, the structure had been destroyed by fire. The huts, it would seem, were for the most part circular in shape, measuring from ten to fifteen feet in diameter; they were of wattles, plastered with clay, masses of which, hardened by fire, still bearing the marks received from the wattles when wet, have been recovered from the beds of the lake.

Further investigations have shown that most of the lakes of Europe have been thus inhabited. Up to 1854, two hundred such pile villages have been found in Switzerland alone, and some of them of great size, containing not less than 100,000 piles. Their age is variously estimated at from three to seven thousand years, and some venture to assign even a still higher antiquity. Whoever the dwellers on the *pfahlbauten* were, the remains show that they grew wheat and barley; that they ate the flesh of the ox, the goat, the sheep and the pig; that among the beasts of the chase which they hunted down was the now extinct species of the aurochs; that they had horses, dogs and cats; that they had apples, pears, wild plums and wood raspberries; that they baked pottery; that their women plied the distaff and knitted; that they made hempen mats and wove linen cloth.

Among the articles exhibited to the Society were apples, wheat, barley, flax, hazelnuts, the seeds of the wild plum, strawberry, raspberry, elderberry and straw—all carbonized by the action of fire, to which fact they owe their preservation; and a very curious "water nut" put up in a hermetically-sealed glass tube. We have heard of no other similar specimens in this country.—*Hartford Post*, Nov. 8th.

A GRECIAN EGYPTIAN COIN BEFORE CHRIST'S TIME.

The *Hartford Times* of Saturday, Dec. 1st, contains the following:

Of the many old coins which our notices of coin-collections have brought out, we believe the most ancient is one in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM REID, of East Hartford. It was kicked out of the dirt by Mr. REID in the hospital yard at Jacksonville, Fla., at the time he was there as a private in the Connecticut Seventh Regiment—he supposing it to be a soldier's button. It proved to be an ancient Grecian-Egyptian coin, made of a mixture of brass, platinum and (possibly) copper and gold, during the reign of the PTOLEMYS. The obverse is a clearly cut and unmistakably Grecian head, doubtless of the King; and on the reverse exhibits an eagle, rampant—very like the old

Roman eagles, of twenty centuries ago. On either side of the eagle is an inscription in Greek, *Ptolemaion Basileus*—"of King Ptolemy." There were three Kings of this name who reigned in Egypt during the Græco-Egyptian dynasty; PTOLEMY I., born 367 B. C.; PTOLEMY II., surnamed PHILADELPHUS, born 309 B. C.; and PTOLEMY III., surnamed ENERGETES, who died 222 B. C. It is pretty certain that this coin was made during the reign of one of these Kings; and there are some circumstances to indicate the first PTOLEMY's reign as its date. How it came in Florida—whether brought there by PONCE DE LEON, FERNANDO DE SORO, or some of the early Florentine and Spanish adventurers, who more than three centuries ago made Florida the field of their enterprising researches, or perchance by their later English followers who long ago came over seas to find the mysterious Fountain of Youth which DE LEON discovered in the depths of the Florida wilderness, can now only be conjectured. But a coin of ancient Greece, that circulated as a coin, centuries before the Star in the East guided the Magi to the manger in Bethlehem, is certainly an object of some interest even to those who are not interested in numismatic collections.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence explains itself:

The medal in question is diamond-shaped, and bears the following inscription, obverse:

TUR
CK. BLEG
ERT. WIENN
DEN. XXIII. TAG
SEPTEMBER
ANNO.D
1529

Reverse: Arms of Vienna.

We are happy, through a valued correspondent, to be able to give the information desired. Ed.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, Nov. 23, 1866.

DEAR SIR.—I have a medal (silver) which as I understand was issued in commemoration of the defeat of Solymán the magnificent when he besieged Vienna in 1529. I would like to ascertain if any others of that kind are known to exist or what record you may remember of the same. I have tried to obtain some information on the subject but in vain. If it is not too much of a tax on your time &c. I wish you would drop me a line if you can throw any light on the matter.

Yours most Respectfully

G. J. W.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR.—Concerning the square medal struck in commemoration of the first siege of the city of Vienna, of which you gave me a rubbing, it gives me great pleasure to be able to give you a description of all the varieties struck on this occasion, which may be perhaps of some use to you.

1. Obv. Crowned bust of Ferdinand I. between four branches and date 15—29, beneath Turk Ble gert Wi en

Rev. In the angles of a cross the escutcheons of Austria, Castile, Hungary and Bohemia, small gold square "Klippe," but extremely rare.

2. Obv. Between four leaves Turk Blegert Wien 1529.

Rev. Armorial bearings of Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, and Castile, in the angles of a cross.

3. Same as last, but struck from a different die, the lines more distant from each other and the letters in a straighter line.

4. Between four leaves Turk Belegert Wien 1529.

Rev. In the angles of a cross the armorial bearings of Austria, Castile, Hungary and Bohemia.

This is the rarest of the silver medals.

5. Obv. In a square border T urck Blegert Wien 1529.

Rev. In a like ornament the Austrian coat of arms, covered with the archducal crown.

6. Obv. In a square rim beneath a shamrock leaf

Tur ck . Bleg ert Wien Den XXIII. Tag September Anno Do. 1529 A leaf

Rev. The crowned shield of Hungary and Bohemia, quartered on this another with the arms of Spain, Arragon quartered, in the middle shield those of Tyrol and Hapsburg. To right in a separate scutcheon the Austrian, to left the Burgundic bearings. Beneath a leaf.

Of this piece seem to have existed various dies, as the rubbing you gave me, does not conform entirely to the description.

These are small square medals in not very fine metal.

Of the second siege in 1683, to which the small piece I described to you belongs, a large number of beautiful similar medalets were issued. Should you wish it, I can get also a description of them.

H. F.

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Ins.	Inscription.
Ob.	Obverse.
Rev.	Reverse.
S.	Silver.
C.	Copper.
C.a.	Composition, color bet. Copper and Brass.
B.	Brass.
G.-S.	German Silver.
W.M.	White Metal.
N.	Nickel.
T.	Tin.
L.	Lead.
M.E.	Milled Edge.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

179

Ob. "A. Gavron. 213 Bowery & 102 Pitt St. N. Y. Sausages."

Rev. Bust of Washington. "The Washington Token 1863." C.B.G.-S.N.T. Size 13.

180

Ob. Same as obverse No. 179.

Rev. Bust of Gen. McClellan. "General G. B. McClellan." C.B.G.-S.N.T. Size 13.

181

Ob. Same as obverse No. 179.

Rev. "Good for 1 Cent," two stars. C.B.T. Size 13.

182

Ob. Same as obverse No. 179.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 181, but with four arrow heads added. C.B.G.-S.N.T. Size 13.

183

Ob. Same as obverse No. 179.

Rev. "I. O. U. 1 Cent, Pure Copper," two small heads. C. Size 13.

184

Ob. Same as obverse No. 179.

Rev. Liberty head, "For Public Accommodation 1863." S.C.B.G.-S.N.T. Size 13.

185

Ob. Same as obverse No. 179.

Rev. Eagle on globe. "Union for Ever." C.B.G.-S.N.T. Size 13.

186

Ob. Same as obverse No. 179.

Rev. Man with bundle. "Go it Buttons. Money Makes the Mare go. 1863." S.C.B.G.-S.N.T. Size 13.

187

Ob. "Gentsch 1863." Indian head and four stars.

Rev. "Cafe Restaurant Du Commerce No. 429 Broadway N Y." C.C.a.

¹⁸⁸
Ob. "H. B. Gerdt's Broker & Coin Dealer 240 Greenwich St. N. Y."

Rev. Same as reverse No. 179. S.C.B.N.T.

¹⁸⁹
Ob. Same as obverse No. 188.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 186. C.B.

¹⁹⁰
Ob. "G. Graham, Cor. Henry & Montgomery St. Cor. Bleecker & Tenth St. Liquors."

Rev. "Not One Cent" enclosed within a wreath. S.C.B.G.-S.N.T.L. Size 13.

¹⁹¹
Ob. "J. A. C. Grube Segars and Tobacco 7 Bowery 7 New York."

Rev. "Not One Cent" enclosed within a wreath. C.

¹⁹²
Ob. Same as obverse No. 191.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 191, but with "L. Roloff" added. C.

¹⁹³
Ob. Same as obverse No. 191.

Rev. "Erinnerung an 1863." C.

¹⁹⁴
Ob. "John P. Gruber New York." A pair of scales.

Rev. "Apoth. Weight One Dram 1863." Eagle in two olive branches. S.C.B.G.-S.N.T. Size 13.

¹⁹⁵
Ob. Same as obverse No. 194.

Rev. A building, with sign "Warmkessel Established A. D. 1850. Horter." C.B.G.-S.T. Size 13.

¹⁹⁶
Ob. "John P. Gruber 178 Chatham Sq." An apothecaries scale.

Rev. "Gold weight Troy 2 Pennyweight. New York." A small Eagle. C.B.G.-S.

¹⁹⁷
Ob. Same as obverse No. 196.

Rev. "Gold weight 2 Dwt, New York." A small Eagle. B.G.-S.N.

¹⁹⁸
Ob. Same as obverse No. 196.

Rev. Indian head, same as reverse No. 173. C.B.G.-S.T.

¹⁹⁹
Ob. Same as obverse No. 196.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 174. S.C.B.G.-S. N.T.

²⁰⁰
Ob. Same as obverse No. 196.

Rev. Shield with anchor, "New York 1863." Two stars. C.N.

²⁰¹
Ob. "William Hastings 1863." An Indian Head.

Rev. "Imported Liquors" within a wreath. Pewter & Tin.

²⁰²
Ob. "Havens, Hatter 202 Broadway, N. Y. One price and no deviation. Copy-right secured."

Rev. "A hat bought for 10 cents less than the regular price marked by presenting this one check. T. size 15,

²⁰³
Ob. "A. J. Henning Die Sinker & Engraver." Two stars.

Rev. "87 Fulton st., N. Y.," within a wreath. S.C.B.T. Size 16.

²⁰⁴
Ob. "Chr. F. Hetzel Roofer, New York." Rrv. A Screw Press. "1863 B. & K." C. Size 13.

²⁰⁵
Ob. "Hussey's Special Message Post 50 William st., New York."

Rev. Horse and rider. "Time is Money 1863 Exigency." C. C.a.

²⁰⁶
Ob. "Hussey's Special Message Post 50 Wm. st., N. Y." A Locomotive.

Rev. Horse and rider. "Time is Money 1863." "Expediency." C.a.

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AMERICAN
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. II.

MAY, 1867—APRIL, 1868.



NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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GENERAL AGENT,

EDWARD COGAN, 100 WILLIAM ST.

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EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.

GEO. H. PERINE,

CHAS. E. ANTHON,

E. Y. TEN EYCK.

Vol. II.—No. 4.]

[WHOLE No. 16.

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AUGUST, 1867.

NEW YORK :

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JAS. OLIVER.

NEW YORK, *March* 30, 1868.

# A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

VOL. II.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1868.

No. 12.

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PUBLISHED AT NEW YORK, ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH.

Contributions and Communications of any description are to be addressed to

CHAS. E. ANTHON, College of the City of New York, Lexington Av. and 23d St.

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## TO SUBSCRIBERS AND NUMISMATISTS.

The appearance of this, the last, Number of our second Volume, seems to call for some remarks on the condition and prospects of the publication. On referring to the "Salutatory" with which in the month of May, 1867, we commenced our editorial duties, we cannot reproach ourselves with having failed in any particular to fulfil the engagements therein undertaken. From readers qualified by education, judgment and taste, to form opinions deserving attention, we have accordingly received cheering expressions of approval and encouragement, a meed such as one who labors gratuitously is apt to expect but does not always obtain. Every cent paid into the treasury of this JOURNAL is expended on its own improvement. It pays no salaries; yields no pecuniary profit to the Society, or to any individual; and its only expenses are those of the printing-office. Should it fail, under these circumstances, to be adequately, nay abundantly, supported, and in dimensions much greater than the eight pages of its present issue, the phenomenon would be a strange one. The circulation of the JOURNAL, when we assumed its direction, was less than one hundred; and the Society made good a deficit of over two hundred dollars on the first year's cost. The circulation is at present two hundred, and the subscription-money, *if all paid up*, would entirely defray the expenses of the past year's publication. We touch here on a difficulty which we were far from anticipating. The dilatoriness of subscribers in meeting these little obligations seems likely to involve us in great embarrassment. It is our city-friends chiefly who are thus in default, and WE EARNESTLY REQUEST THEM TO TRANSMIT AT ONCE THE AMOUNT OF THEIR INDEBTEDNESS, that we may wipe off the old score of our patient publisher, and begin a new year with a "*tabula rasa*".

To Numismatists generally we would say that if the JOURNAL has been to them in any degree a source of recreation and instruction, and has tended, in their opinion, to give a higher tone to their pursuits, then it is both their duty and their best policy to rally to its support, and, by subscribing and procuring subscriptions, to increase the circle of its influence. We have, all of us, Collections, which must, in the natural course of events, be some day brought to the hammer, or otherwise disposed of; and while one is pleased, as long as one owns a Cabinet, to have as many as possible sympathize with one's tastes; so when the amateur or his executor comes to offer a choice assortment of rarities in the auction-room, it will make a vast difference to him whether there be present an appreciative crowd, kept on the *qui vive* by a JOURNAL like this, or a throng whom even a genuine Otho would fail to move. In the interest of the whole fraternity also, this JOURNAL shall henceforward aim, to a greater extent than hitherto, at the exposure of those forged and fictitious pieces which disgrace American Numismatics.

Should our subscription-list increase sufficiently to justify the outlay, we engage, as a first improvement, to furnish an Illustration in each issue ; as a second, to increase the number of pages to twelve ; and, as a third, to sixteen. These, with a corresponding progress in the character and variety of our matter, are the objects of ambition which we set before us. To see them realized we need more efficient, or rather, more extensive, aid from contributors. The few choice spirits, who have stood by us thus in the year gone by, are entitled to our heartiest thanks, and have them. We trust that they will all continue to lend us their assistance, and that many more will join them in laboring with their pens for the good cause of Rational Numismatics, elevating it by historical, antiquarian, or literary research, and recording their own names at the same time as those of the initiated and discerning.

We look forward to a third annual round of monthly numbers for our Periodical with a well-grounded hope that its success and permanency will ere long be assured ; and we see at present nothing which tends to overshadow or obstruct the prospect, except a failure to remit on the part of subscribers, which if continued, must of course render all our plans abortive, and defeat an undertaking, which neither our Society, nor any other, will be at all likely to resume.

### ON THE HISTORIC MATERIAL OF CERTAIN COINS AND MEDALS.

In describing the silver doors of the palace of the Sun, Ovid, at the beginning of the second Book of his "Metamorphoses", employs in regard to the exquisite handiwork of Vulcan, with which they were adorned, the phrase now hackneyed from its aptness : "*materiem superabat opus*". This superiority of the elaboration to the substance is characteristic of the productions of the numismatic art also, be their merit ever so little, in so far as it indicates mind controlling means. There exist however not a few such works, the very metal of which is in itself interesting, giving to coins and medals a peculiar value, not indeed artistic, but fitted to enhance their artistic impression, and making them in fact, at one and the same time, æsthetic, historic, and tangible, monuments of events. We in no case perhaps can justly say of them : *opus superat materies* ; yet we may sometimes be inclined to exclaim : *materies operi adæquat*, and that without any reference to preciousness, or weight, or the state of the gold-market.

We have been led to these considerations by reviewing some pieces of this description in our own cabinet ; and to them we purpose to confine our further remarks, both as wishing to keep within bounds, and as having them actually beneath our eyes. Observing the chronological order, we notice, *First*, A Shilling of Philip and Mary, without date, and a Sixpence, date 1554, struck, according to Humphreys,\* from the treasure brought over by Philip, and sent with ostentation to the Tower. Hence they are probably of American silver. *Secondly*, a Crown, Shilling, and two Sixpences of Queen Anne, all dated 1703, and each with the word *VIGO* under the queen's bust. Coins so distinguished are trophies of the victory won by the combined Dutch and English forces, in the Gallician harbor of that name, October, 1702, over the Spanish Plate-fleet ; and the silver of which they are made was a part of the seven millions of pieces of eight which were the conquerors' booty. *Thirdly*, a Crown and Half-Crown of George II., 1746, with the word *LIMA* beneath the bust. This addition implies that they were "minted from the silver captured either by Lord Anson, in the great *Acapulco* galleon, or, as some think, by the 'Prince Frederic', and 'The Duke' privateers".†

From that time forward, and indeed down to the present moment, we have no specimen indicative of a following of these early examples of their own, on the part of the English. The French, on the other hand, during their Revolution, as well as some of the nations who were involved with them in that convulsion, adopted the practice extensively, though not with the same intention, the suppression of religious establishments affording abundant supplies of historic bell-metal to commemorate events or be converted into money. Accordingly, the *Sous*, from the year 1791, are generally composed of this material, the National Assembly having resolved, on the fourteenth of January in that year, that the bells of abolished churches should be used for the purpose. That this was done—says our authority‡—is shown by the *bubbly edges* of such coins, and we remark this peculiarity in a siege-piece of Mayence also, date 1793, in our possession, hence doubtless made from the cathedral-bells of that ancient town. *Fourthly*, then, from this troubled period of the French Revolution, we

\* "Coinage of the British Empire". Lond. and Glasgow, 1861, p. 106. † Humphreys. "Coinage" &c. p. 159.

‡ Reinhardt. "Kupfer-Kabinet." Vol. I., p. 91.

have a fine dollar of the city of Frankfort, 1796, with the suggestive legend : *AUS DEN GEFÄSSEN DER KIRCHEN UND BÜRGER*, Out of the Plate of the Churches and Citizens. More interesting still are *Fifthly*, two pieces, of one Baiocco, and two Baiocchi, respectively, and of the first Roman Republic, 1798. They were coined from the metal of the great bell of the Capitol, and were so diligently sought after by the knowing ones, on account of their containing precious metals, that they are now considered rarities even in Rome.\* *Sixthly*, to illustrate the close of the wars growing out of this great crisis in the affairs of men, we have the small bronze medal given by Frederic William III., of Prussia, to his soldiers, in acknowledgment of service performed in the years 1813 and 1814, inscribed on the edge : *AUS EROBERTEM GESCHÜTZ*, Out of Captured Artillery. *Seventhly*, our last and most modern specimen is of a kind altogether different from the foregoing, being a copper medal, size 18, presenting on one side a fine old Minster with a lofty spire, on the other the ponderous ruins of the same edifice, as "Destroyed on the 7th of May, 1842"; and, on its edge, the information that it was "Struck from the Copper of the Tower of St. Peter's Church at Hamburg". It is a relic as well as a memorial, therefore, of the great conflagration which in that year ravaged, for nearly one hundred consecutive hours, our sister emporium.

It seems to us that additions to this list, such as most of our readers will be able to furnish from their private collections, will possess much interest and value; and we trust that we shall hear from them, either on this subject or on others, very frequently during the next year. Only through such co-operation can our pages be made to exhibit their proper abundance of topic and variety of style, and give complete satisfaction to our party-colored fraternity with their different tastes and fancies.

## A NUMISMATIC POEM.

NEW YORK, *St. Patrick's Day*, 1868.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS:

DEAR SIR: As the termination of your year of editorship approaches, permit me to express the sentiments which I know that many of your subscribers entertain in common with myself, and to congratulate you most warmly on your success in making the *JOURNAL* interesting to us, while you have given increased respectability to the study of Numismatics and Antiquities. With your copious historical, literary, and linguistic resources, you have shown us how to make the former pursuit a liberal one, and to keep it from degenerating into either a childish heaping up of toys on the one hand, or an ignoble speculation for the sake of profit on the other. I have been particularly pleased with the editorial in the November number, entitled "Numismatics in Poetry", and Mr. Roberts's sequel thereto, the "Numismatic Extracts", in that for February. Being desirous to add my mite to the produce of these researches, I referred to Dryden's poem called "The Medal", written to check the popular adulation of the Earl of Shaftesbury, after his acquittal by the grand jury of Middlesex, on a charge of high-treason, Nov. 24, 1681. The Earl's partizans wore at their breasts Medals, by William Bower, representing *OBV*: his Bust; *LEG*: ANTONIO COMITI DE SHAFTESBURY; *REV*: London, the sun dispersing a cloud; *LEG*: Lætatur; *Ex*: 24 Nov. 1681. The Medal, which is pictured in Scott's Dryden, Vol. IX., p. 430, and in Prime's "Coins, Medals, and Seals", Plate LIX., must be a most interesting acquisition for a collector; but the poet, almost as much as Philips in his "Splendid Shilling", drops the subject immediately after stating it, and devotes himself to the base character of Shaftesbury. Yet the medal is described at least, the sketch being introduced thus:

"Never did art so well with nature strive,  
Nor ever idol seemed so much alive;  
So like the man, so golden to the sight,  
So base within, so counterfeit and light."

The transition to the character of the Earl is thus managed:

"Oh, could the style that copied every grace,  
And plowed such furrows for an eunuch face,  
Could it have formed his ever-changing will,  
The various piece had tired the graver's skill!  
A martial hero first," &c.

Happening to enjoy access to a friend's library which contains Charles Johnston's "Chrysal; or the Adventures of a Guinea: by an Adept", I borrowed it and read it anew, in order to ascertain whether this once famous work of genius may not be considered a "numismatic novel". So slender,

\* *Id.* III., 84.

however, and in fact minute, is the filament of Guinea gold by which this satirist's remarks on men and manners are kept together, that it has even less pretension to a place in the Belles-Lettres of Numismatics than Dryden's "Medal" or Philips's "Splendid Shilling". In the hope, therefore, that I might still give my communication sufficient importance to entitle it to admittance within your pages, I had recourse to a well-remembered favorite of former years, a poem which may, with more justice, be denominated "numismatic"; and, having frequently met with it in newspapers, misquoted and mispunctuated, I searched it out in the "Poetical Remains" of its author, and made the correct transcript which follows:

"ODE TO AN INDIAN GOLD COIN.

WRITTEN IN CHÉRICAL, MALABAR.

'Slave of the dark and dirty mine!  
What vanity has brought thee here?  
How can I love to see thee shine  
So bright, whom I have bought so dear?—  
The tent-ropes flapping lone I hear  
For twilight-converse, arm in arm;  
The jackal's shriek bursts on mine ear  
When mirth and music wont to charm.

'By Chérical's dark wandering streams,  
Where cane-tufts shadow all the wild,  
Sweet visions haunt my waking dreams  
Of Tevot lov'd while still a child,  
Of castled rocks stupendous pil'd  
By Esk or Eden's classic wave,  
Where loves of youth and friendship smil'd,  
Uncurs'd by thee, vile yellow slave!

'Fade, day-dreams sweet, from memory fade!—  
The perish'd bliss of youth's first prime,  
That once so bright on fancy play'd,  
Revives no more in after-time.  
Far from my sacred natal clime,  
I haste to an untimely grave;  
The daring thoughts that soar'd sublime  
Are sunk in ocean's southern wave.

'Slave of the mine! thy yellow light  
Gleams baleful as the tomb-fire drear.—  
A gentle vision comes by night  
My lonely widow'd heart to cheer;  
Her eyes are dim with many a tear,  
That once were guiding stars to mine:  
Her fond heart throbs with many a fear!—  
I cannot bear to see thee shine.

'For thee, for thee, vile yellow slave,  
I left a heart that lov'd me true!  
I cross'd the tedious ocean-wave,  
To roam in climes unkind and new.  
The cold wind of the stranger blew  
Chill on my widow'd heart—the grave,  
Dark and untimely, met my view—  
And all for thee, vile yellow slave!

'Ha! com'st thou now so late to mock  
A wanderer's banished heart forlorn,  
Now that his frame the lightning shock  
Of sun-rays tipt with death has borne?  
From love, from friendship, country, torn,  
To memory's fond regrets the prey,  
Vile slave, thy yellow dross I scorn!—  
Go mix thee with thy kindred clay!"\*

The chief of the English poets of the day has, in his "Locksley Hall", the sarcastic sentiment that "the jingling of the *guinea* helps the hurt that Honor feels"; but my remembrance, like your own, fails to supply a single instance in which an American bard of fame has mentioned a coin. The "dollar-worshippers" cannot be so very devout after all, if their high-priests are thus silent.

Very sincerely your well-wisher,

BEN. TIVOGLIO.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "ROBERT HEWITT, JR., 93 Wall St., Cor. Sec'y," will receive prompt attention.*

*Regular Meeting, March 12th, 1868.*—Vice-President Perine in the chair.

The Special Committee on the "Form of Acknowledgment of Donations" reported that they had fulfilled their instructions, and had caused proper blank forms to be prepared, with the new Seal of the Society engraved on them, to be used by the Corresponding Secretary for the purpose. They were examined and much approved.

On nomination by Prof. Anthon, Geo. T. Paine, of Providence, R. I., was elected Corresponding Member. James Hill, of Madison, Wisconsin, was also elected Corresponding Member.

\* "The Poetical Remains of the late Dr. John Leyden, with Memoirs of his Life, by the Rev. James Morton". Lond. 1819, pp. 163-5.

**ERRATA.** In the proceedings of Feb. 27, for "Mr. S. W. Chubbell," read, "Mr. S. W. Chubbuck," and add to the paragraph: "All these gentlemen were unanimously elected."

The Recording Secretary, *pro tem.*, exhibited the following pieces:

1. Size 22, Copper bronzed, Building with portico of six columns, and eagle and shield in pediment; *leg.* THE THEATRE. AT. NEW. YORK. *Exerg.* JACOBS AMERICA. *REV.*: Cornucopia, two ships, keg, box, anchor, bale; *leg.* MAY. COMMERCE. FLOURISH. *Edge*: I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY \*

This rare and interesting English token represents the Park Theatre, destroyed by fire, May 25, 1820, but afterwards rebuilt in a style somewhat different from that of the building exhibited on the coin.

2. Size 27, Silver, A woody region, with a single house, and mountains in the back-ground, *leg.* GOTT RUFT DEM DAS NICHT IST, DASS ES SEY. RÖM. 4 V. 17. *Exerg.* HERRNHUT D. 17 JUNY 1822. *REV.*: A cultivated landscape with many buildings, *leg.* DER HERR HAT GROSSES AN UNS GETHAN, DRESS SIND WIR FROELICH. Ps. 126 V. 3. *Exerg.* DRESDEN. A. THOMAS F., and, lower, HERRNHUT D. 17 JUNY 1822.

3. Size 28, Silver, A wild landscape, five persons, of whom two are felling a tree; in rt. lower corner H., *leg.* \* GOTT SPRACH: ES WERDE \* HERRNHUT WARD ZU BAUEN ANGEFANGEN D. 17 JUNY 1722. *REV.*: A spreading Tree, on whose trunk is inscribed LUC. 13, in a field near a flourishing settlement; beneath it: DIE ERNEUERTE BRÜDER-KIRCHE. *Leg.* UND ES WARD HEUTZ SIENT MAN ES IN LUBEL PRANGEN D. 17. JUNY 1822.

These two fine Medals commemorate the Centennial Anniversary of the founding in Eastern Saxony, at Herrnhut, of the establishment of the renewed "Church of the Brethren," which proved the parent of Bethlehem, Nazareth, and other interesting Moravian settlements in America. As the legends are chiefly Bible-texts, with their references, we think it unnecessary to translate them.

On motion, adjourned.

DANIEL PARISH, JR., *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

*Regular Meeting, March 26th.*—President Ten Eyck in the chair.

Wm. E. Dubois, of the U. S. Mint, Phil., nominated at the last meeting by Prof. Anthon, was elected an Honorary Member.

Geo. E. Phillips, of Dayton, Ohio, was elected a Corresponding Member.

The Annual Election being then held, it resulted in the choice of the following Board of Officers for the ensuing year, Mr. Ten Eyck declining to be a candidate for re-election:

*President*—Chas. E. Anthon,

*Librarian*—Daniel Parish, Jr.,

*First Vice-President*—Geo. H. Perine,

*Treasurer*—J. N. T. Levick,

*Second Vice-President*—Chas. H. Homer,

*Recording Secretary*—James Oliver,

*Curator*—Edward Groh,

*Corresponding Secretary*—Robert Hewitt, Jr.

Mr. Levick expressed his opinion that the Elton token or card, mentioned in *Mason's Magazine* for March, 1868, was a fictitious piece. He exhibited his probably unique Hoboken or Stevens Token, of which the following is a description:

Size 19, copper gilt; within a wreath of, lft., olive, and, rt., oak, in four lines: ONE DOLLAR PAYABLE IN SPECIE; below the tie of the wreath: WRIGHT & BALE; *REV.*, in eleven lines, PAY THE BEARER ON DEMAND ONE DOLLAR AND CHARGE THE SAME TO JOHN STEVENS HOBOKEN JUNE 20 1829 TO JOHN V. BOSKERCK FERRY MASTER W. & B.

This piece was originally obtained by A. Ramsay McCoy, from Mrs. Bale or Mrs. Wright, having been comprised among the effects of the former firm of Wright & Bale, by whom the dies were cut. Hence it appears that the token was never in circulation, but had been in the collection of the die-sinkers ever since it was struck for John Stevens, probably as an experimental piece, which he did not see fit to adopt. The presumed uniqueness of this specimen may also be accounted for on the theory of the destruction of the others, in the way of business, in order to cancel the obligation which they certified. Mr. Levick also exhibited, likewise from his own collection, the following relic of New-York recreation in past days:

Oval, long diameter 33, short diam. 19, pewter; CASTLE GARDEN, above a representation of the Fort and part of the Battery in front, as they then existed; below it, THESTED: *REV.* Eagle flying, bearing scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; *leg.* \* JONATHAN RATHBONE & FRANCIS B. FITCH. PROPRIETORS \* 1825

We think these pewter tokens served as Season-Tickets, and, unless our memory be very treacherous, we recollect being taken, as a child, by authority of one of them, within the old castle, to enjoy with other children, and grown persons too, the sea-breezes which fanned the spot, then so delightful and attractive to the wealthy inhabitants of the vicinity.

On motion, adjourned.

DANIEL PARISH, JR., *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Thursday, March 5, at the appointed hour. The Secretary read the report of the previous meeting, and a letter from Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, N. H., a corresponding member, enclosing a donation of some paper money of New Hampshire and

Massachusetts; some of the former are originals, and some have lately been printed from the old plates. The Massachusetts bill for thirty-six shillings, of the sword-in-hand series, is thought to be a counterfeit of the period. The thanks of the Society were voted for this gift. Mr. Putnam exhibited the medal presented to him as a Commissioner to visit the U. S. Mint this year. It is of aluminium, of size 21: on one side is a standing figure of Peace, holding an olive branch, and applying a torch to a pile of military implements, and the inscription, "MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILAD."; on the reverse, in a wreath of oak and olive, is the inscription, "ANNUAL ASSAY 1868." Interesting conversation followed, principally on the subject of the Coins and Medals of the United States; and at 4½ P. M., the meeting adjourned.

#### RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

*Regular Meeting, March 16th, 1868.*—The President in the chair.

The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. The discussion of the "RF" was resumed, and an interesting debate ensued. On motion of Mr. Gorton, seconded by Mr. Chambers, the Association unanimously concurred in the views expressed by Prof. C. E. Anthon, in his letter of Dec. 20th, 1867.

No satisfactory interpretation of the monogram on the Louisiana coins of 1721-22 was presented, and the subject was postponed for further research.

The chief attraction of the evening was the exhibition of United States Cents. Nearly every member present showed a complete set, in fine condition. Mr. Winsor's collection deserved especial notice; also President Meader's, which contained seven varieties of the issue of 1793.

Mr. Chambers exhibited two Washington Half Dollars, and Mr. Smith a very fine collection of Continental and Confederate currency.

After the transaction of business, the Association adjourned to April 20th.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary.*

#### REVIEW.

*Collection de Monnaies et Médailles de l'Amérique du Nord de 1652 à 1858.*

Our acquaintance with the contents of this work of M. Alexandre Vattemare, is entirely derived from Mr. Appleton, who possesses the only copy which we know to be in the United States. That gentleman informs us, in a letter from Boston, that the book was printed in Paris, 1861, "avec l'autorisation de Son Exc. le Ministre d'Etat, par les soins et aux frais de l'Administration de la Bibliothèque Impériale: ce volume n'est pas dans le commerce." He thinks that he obtained his from M. Rollin, Rue Vivienne, one of the French dealers and numismatic publishers.

Mr. Appleton is of opinion that there would hardly be any propriety in reviewing the book at large, since nearly every piece mentioned in it is familiar to collectors. He has had the kindness, however, to send a *Note* to add to the one which Mr. Colburn recently furnished to the *JOURNAL* from the same source, and suggested, like that, by a Medal of a curious character. "I have not thought it worth while"—writes Mr. Appleton—"to add anything after the description of my piece, as it would be wholly conjecture, and I should hardly know even what to conjecture. Some other correspondent of the *JOURNAL* may reply with a suggestion."

**TWO CURIOUS INDIAN MEDALS.**—In the catalogue of the collection of American coins and medals, formed by M. Alex. Vattemare, and now in the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris, we find the following account of a peace-medal: "Schoolcraft, dans son *Histoire des tribus indiennes* (Philadelphia, 1851, page 79 et planche 20), donne la description d'une de ces médailles, grossière d'exécution, communiquée par les enfants du chef qui l'avait reçue. Elle porte la tête laurée de Georges III. Lég. Georgius III D. G. M. Bri. Fran. et Hib. Rex. F. D.—R. Un sauvage, tenant un calumet, assis près d'un officier anglais sur des rouleaux de tabac; dans le fond, la ville et le havre de New York.—Leg. Happy while united (Heureux tant qu'ils seront unis).—Ex. 1764.—Au-dessus de la médaille, formant l'anneau destiné à recevoir le cordon de suspension, un calumet et une aile d'oiseau; c'étaient et ce sont encore les présents qu'en signe d'amitié les chefs indiens envoient à leur grand-père le président." The reference here is to Schoolcraft's great work on the Indians, where we find nothing worth quoting in addition to the words of M. Vattemare, who has almost literally translated the passage.

I do not know where this medal now is, and have never heard of another like it. There is, however, in my cabinet a curious copper medal with almost the same reverse, which has never been described, and seems quite worthy of notice. Obv. REBELLION TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD.

On a label in the upper part of the field, VIRGINIA. The arms of the State, a woman in armor, with a sword in right hand and in left a spear, presses her right foot on a man lying prostrate, and with her left foot secures a chain, which he tries to raise with his left hand; on the ground is a crown. Rev. HAPPY WHILE UNITED; in exergue, 1780. At the right is a strange sort of tree, under which an Indian and a white officer are seated; the Indian holds a pipe; at the left is an open sea, on which are three vessels. It has a loop, formed of a pipe and a bird's wing. Copper, size 45.

W. S. APPLETON.

MR. COGAN'S LETTER.—(CONCLUDED.)

Starting, therefore, upon the assumed fact that there was but mighty little interest in collecting up to about 1823, and no general interest up to about 1858, I will now return to the cause of the high prices of Coins. It must be clear to anybody, relying upon the preceding facts, that when the desire first commenced to obtain a collection of cents and half cents, one of the very *early dates especially*, there could be but comparatively few specimens to select from; and, from my own experience, I can state that the great object at that time was to secure a *date* of each year, almost entirely without reference to the *condition* of the piece. As, however, Coin collecting became more popular, and in fact almost at one time a mania, the desire for procuring finer impressions than those they had already been able to secure, obtained possession of the more enthusiastic portion of the Collectors, and the consequence was that those who were fortunate enough, at that time, to be holders, of some fine uncirculated Coins, held on to them with the greatest tenacity, and could only be tempted, by what then appeared to be a very high price, to part with them. As the demand continued to increase, and the difficulty of procuring very fine pieces kept pace with it, the only result followed that could follow under such circumstances, namely, an increased price. If I have not already stated sufficient to prove that there is nothing at all mysterious about the price of Coins, I will simply sum up the cause in the assertion that the demand has been greater than the supply; and I should like to have a good and sufficient reason given to show why Coins should not feel the influence of this principle as well as every other merchantable commodity. That some Coins have brought exceedingly high, nay even almost fabulous prices, is not only a fact, but one easily explained. When any person has a hobby, and there are few that have *not* one in some shape or other, and is desirous, in carrying out his ideas, of obtaining certain things that are acknowledged, from their rarity, to be very difficult to meet with, the enthusiast, if he can afford to purchase them, is bound to have them, cost what they may. This is the general rule in such cases, and Coins certainly form no exception to it.

If I have failed to convince my friends, the Doubters, I can only say that if any of them will bring to me an uncirculated impression of the Cent of 1799 or 1804, I will stake my reputation on their being converted to the truth of my assertion, and in less time than it has taken to assert that they will be so. The scepticism of the gentlemen will probably, however, be considerably weakened by my informing them that, within the few past weeks, I purchased a Silver Dollar of 1804 for part Cash and part in Exchange, the Cash part of which was \$675,—say *six hundred and seventy-five Dollars!* The reason of this Dollar's being so extremely valuable is, that only four specimens of this date are at the present moment known to collectors to exist.

In regard to the present prices of Coins but little need be said, as it is well known, to all those interested in the matter, that while there does not exist the same wild enthusiasm that there was some three or four years since, fine, uncirculated, and rare specimens of each series still command good and in some cases very high prices, and will continue to do so in the absence of any unexpected supply. I have made no remarks about the Gold Coins, as there are so few who collect this series, and those who do are tolerably well posted on those dates and varieties which are at all rare. I avail myself of this opportunity to correct a very erroneous opinion in regard to the Mint Coinage, and one that has found its way into the different Numismatic Manuals. The writers of these works have adopted the Tabular statement of the Mint Coinage, from the commencement of its operations, as a guide to ascertain the different Coins issued in each year. In this respect, however, it is perfectly useless, as the accounts are made up at the Mint annually—from June to June—and, consequently, it is utterly impossible to determine how many of any series were struck in any one year; and although this information would doubtless be very interesting to Collectors, I doubt, very much, whether it would now be possible to obtain it even from the Authorities at the Mint.

It will be interesting to Collectors to know that the 1804 Dollar purchased at the Sale of the Coins lately owned by Mr. Mickley, of Philadelphia, is now in the possession of my friend Mr. W. S. Appleton, of Boston, together with the Washington Half-Dollar of 1792, and the Bermuda or Sommer Islands piece purchased by myself at the same sale. These three Coins I exchanged with Mr. Appleton for a large and valuable assortment of other Coins, from duplicates out of collections which he had purchased, at various times, to secure certain specimens that he wanted to assist or complete a series, and which he could not, at the moment, procure in any other way. There is little or no doubt that Mr. Appleton has now the largest and most valuable collection of American and foreign Coins in the United States. In regard to his duplicates—of which I have now by far the greater portion, I will simply state that they are never purchased with any idea of making money out of them, and unless a collection offered to him contained something that would be of importance, either in the shape of addition or improvement to his Cabinet, it would be of no interest to him whatever, and he could not be tempted to purchase it at any price.

I will now relate two cases in which I have obtained valuable Coins from gentlemen who did not believe in the reported value of them. Some years before I left Philadelphia, one of my best friends, who was always serving or trying to serve me (and I will mention a circumstance presently that will prove how sincere a friend he was to me), was spending the evening at the house of a neighbor, when the conversation happened to turn on the subject of Coins, and my friend asked the gentleman if he had any collection. He replied that he had not, but he had a few pieces—principally Cents of the date of 1793—worth nothing beyond their face value. My friend asked to see them, and after examining them he asked if he would sell them. He said "certainly, if I can get anything for them", and, upon being told that they would probably bring him \$12 or \$15, he thought it was impossible. Just as my friend was leaving, he asked him where he was going to take them. He told him to his friend, Mr. Cogan. "Oh! said the gentleman, I have heard of him, and I wish you would ask Mr. C. to put against each piece what he is willing to give for it, and take his money, whatever it is". When they were brought to me I did as requested, and although I cannot now state exactly what I gave for the other pieces, I shall never forget the price I put upon the last Coin he showed me, for it was the *now celebrated* 1793 AMERI Cent, which I valued at \$12.50, making a total of \$25.25. "Give us your money", said my friend, which I did, and immediately hurried with this Cent to my

friend Mr. Mickley, who was quite delighted to obtain such a beautiful impression of this rare type, and he gave me other Coins in exchange for it, which produced me the same day \$54. This is the Cent that I purchased for my friend Mr. Mackenzie, at the sale of the Mickley collection in October last, for \$110. I will only add that the gentleman who sold these Coins was a convert from that moment. On a still later occasion a gentleman requested I would call at his house and examine a collection of Coins he wished to dispose of, stating that he believed that *two* of them were rather scarce, but that the rest were merely worth the face value of them. I went, according to arrangement, in the evening, and the first Coins I was shown were the pieces he had been informed were rare. I told him they *were* so, and that they had brought from \$30 to \$40 each at public Auction, but that they would not be worth anything like that to me as a Dealer. "Well", he said, "what are they worth to you?" I replied "\$25 the pair". At that time I did not know, so well as I do now, where to place rare Coins. I shall not soon forget the way in which the gentleman replied to my offer: "Mr. Cogan, if you are going to treat me in that way, I must beg of you to buy my whole Collection, for these pieces only cost me \$1.50, and the others little if anything beyond their actual value, and the Cabinet \$12". We valued them together, and I purchased the Cabinet with its contents for \$80. Had this gentleman had a spark more confidence in the reported value of Coins, *he* would have fared somewhat better, but your humble servant not quite so well. The two pieces alluded to were a fine Proof 1836 Dollar, with the name of Gobrecht in the field, and one of the rare Pattern half-dollars, of which I bought one in the Mickley sale for nearly \$25 less than it has been ever sold for before. And now I fancy you will ask what I got for these two Coins. Well, I will tell you. The very next morning one of the Collectors, whom I had never seen but once before, happened to call in at the store, and, upon showing him this piece, he immediately purchased it, and before ten o'clock I had in my possession the full value of my entire purchase. Good—yes—*very good*—but what was still better, I got just as much for the Cabinet and the other Coins. Now for the story I promised, and I have done. The friend I alluded to above, is the one whom I mentioned in my letter attached to my priced catalogue of the 1st November, 1858, who waived his interest in my favor, in that collection, when he found I could make a good profit out of it; afterwards, somewhat to my surprise, he began to collect again, and in a short time had purchased a very nice assortment, together with a Cabinet, amounting altogether to somewhere about \$150. Some months afterwards, upon paying me his daily visit, he, after short chat, said to me! "Well, old friend, how is your stock?" "Rather short of fine pieces", I replied; and he immediately said, "What will you give me for my collection?" I hesitated, but he insisted upon my naming a price, and a very *low* one. At last I said "\$80". "Take them", he rejoined, "and pay for them when you like". I began paying when convenient, and on one occasion I received in a letter from a Collector some \$40 or \$50 while he was present, and I was going to pay him, when he took the money in his hand, and selecting a certain sum, he threw down the rest, saying, "I am satisfied in full"; deducting in this way some \$10 from the balance due to him. He then said, "I only bought these Coins for you, thinking you would be some day short of good specimens". This was a very delicate way of helping a friend, and such disinterested kindness is so seldom met with that I feel the readers of the JOURNAL will readily pardon the relation of this case; and should this ever meet the eye of my friend, he will know that I still bear in grateful remembrance his many generous acts, and am pleased thus to be allowed the opportunity of expressing it in a public manner. And now, my dear sir, having taken up a much larger space in the JOURNAL than I ought to have done, I fancy you and many of the readers will say, with my favorite Cowper, "I hate long arguments" (and query *Stories*), "verbosely spun", and make my bow to you and them. I think you will be tolerably careful in future not to offer me encouragement to write any more articles for the JOURNAL. Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

To Dr. CHAS. E. ANTHON, Editor of the Numismatic Journal, New York.

EDWARD COGAN.

#### VARIA.

The enigmatical Medal, mentioned on page 87, was forthwith interpreted to us by Mr. Appleton, though we have not till now had space for its explanation. It celebrates, according to our respected contributor, the defence of Alkmar, in Holland, against the Spaniards, in 1573. Mr. Appleton cites, as his authority, "Appel's Repertorium", Vol. IV., and hopes that we can refer to the book, adding, that it is certainly one which we ought to have. On his recommendation, we shall lie in wait for it. —The Stonewall Jackson Medal, described in the February number of the Journal, is *not* unique. Major C. P. Nichols writes to us, from Springfield, that he met with one in Buffalo about two years ago; and we have ourselves lately seen not fewer than three in the possession of Chas. I. Bushnell.

From the *Edinburgh Review* for January, 1868, p. 84, n., we take the following excerpt: "It is said that, till the reign of Francis I., no copper or bronzed coins were struck in France; and small payments, when not made in kind, were paid with Roman pieces; they long continued in use, and the cabinet of the antiquarian is still replenished from the hoards of small tradesmen in remote districts. Within the last thirty years, a collector of these things saw a peasant pay the toll on the bridge of Lyons with two so-called *liards* of Constantine the Great". —The *Quarterly Review* of the same date has some interesting facts in regard to the Numismatic portion of the British Museum. From 1857 to 1866, there were added to it 33,526 Coins and Medals (p. 154), including "the English medals collected by Mr. Hawkins; a selection of rare Greek coins from Lord Northwick's sale; the valuable donation of Roman and Swiss coins by Mr. John de Salis; another, no less important, of Roman gold coins, presented by Mr. Wigan, valued at 3200*l.*; a collection of Greek and other coins, 7700 in number, deposited by the Bank of England; and the coins and medals of the Blacas Collection" (p. 155). "But as regards these classes of diminutive objects, they cannot be said to be exhibited at all. They are kept in custody, and nothing more; and even that with great difficulty and inconvenience". \* \* \* \* "As to the coins and medals they might as well, liberal as private individuals now are, be in a private house. If particularly asked for, presupposing a visitor to have found his way to so distant a region, they are most courteously shown; but the public, as such, may pass through all the open rooms in the institution without suspecting that such things exist" (p. 153). —



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AND

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GENERAL AGENT,

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N. B.—Correspondents will have the goodness to address all scientific or literary communications to Prof. Anthon, College of the City of New York  
E. 23d Street, corner of Lexington Avenue, and all financial or business letters to Mr. Levick, Box. 4318, P. O.



# A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1868.

No. 1.

## DUCATS.

"How now! a rat? Dead, for a ducat, dead."

Hamlet, Act III., Sc. IV.

The writer of the Article "Numismatics in Poetry", in last November's Number of the JOURNAL, seems to have forgotten altogether Shakespeare's frequent mention of the "Ducat". Independently of the *striking passage* quoted as our motto, the whole plot of "The Merchant of Venice" turns on the "three thousand ducats" which Antonio, the Merchant, borrows from Shylock. They are therefore repeatedly mentioned in the play. Jessica too gives a ducat to the "merry devil" Launcelot, and robs her father of his ducats, who thereupon bewails his loss most tragico-comically:

"My daughter!—O my ducats!—O my daughter!  
Fled with a Christian?—O my Christian ducats!—  
Justice! the law! my ducats and my daughter!  
A sealed bag, two sealed bags of ducats,  
Of double ducats, stol'n from me by my daughter!"

Act II., Sc. VIII.

The Ducats of Venice, however, were always called "Sequins" (*Zecchini*), a name, some say, derived from "*Zecca*", a Mint. But this etymology is quite incorrect, indeed an example of "hus-teron-proteron", or what is called in Anglo-Saxon English "putting the Cart before the Horse". The word "*Zecchino*" is a corruption of "*Cyzicenus*", meaning "a gold coin of Cyzicus". This Mysian city, situated on the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, was famous in antiquity for its gold "*stateres*", which circulated widely under the name of "*Cyziceni*". There is a wood-cut of one of them in that indispensable companion of the numismatist, Dr. Wm. Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography". Hence the "*Zecca*" was so called from the "*Zecchino*", first struck by the Venetians in 1280, as a substitute for the Cyzicene gold coin, and not the "*Zecchino*" from the "*Zecca*". Edmund Flagg, in his interesting "Venice; the City of the Sea",\* gives the same explanation. But the "Ducat" proper had begun to be issued in another part of Italy more than a century before. Roger II., king of Sicily (1101-1154), in his capacity of Duke of Apulia, had caused it to be coined as early as 1140. It bore the figure of Christ, together with a legend which was transferred to the Sequins of Venice, was continued on them down to the extinction of her independence under the doge Ludovico Manin in 1797, and was even adopted by the cynical Austrians till they ceased, in 1822, the emission of the piece. This legend, which, on the reverse of the Sequins, surrounds a Saint encompassed by stars in an oval, is: "*Sit tibi Cbriste datus quem tu regis iste ducatus*", To thee, O Christ, be given this duchy which thou rulest. The obverse of the Sequins, or Venetian Ducats, represents St. Mark delivering to the kneeling doge the standard of the cross. While the name given to these latter indicates the intimate commercial relations of the great north-Italian port with the Byzantine empire, the appellation "Ducat", attributed to a similar piece of money by the southern Italians, was simply derived from the last word in the inscription which it bore.

The origin of the Ducat has been traced by others to Longinus, exarch of Ravenna in the sixth century (568-584), who was the first of a series of such viceroys sent out from Constantinople while the greater part of Italy was possessed by the Lombards.† However this may be, it was the adoption of these coins by the republic of Venice which brought them into general favor, and the Genoese and the Hungarians imitated them from the Venetians. In the legend, as above cited, may

\* Vol. I., p. 100, n.

† *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, Pt. II., Vol. IV., p. 372.

be detected, we think, a hypocritical appeal, on the part of princes who were legally but delegates of the Eastern Emperor, to a higher law—the government of Christ—as a cloak to their covert, but ultimately open and successful, assumption of independent authority. This ambiguity of meaning would have been, on that theory, acceptable alike to the exarch of Ravenna, the duke of Apulia, and the doge of Venice.

In modern days the Ducats of Holland have been, and are still, the best known to the mercantile world. They bear, on the obverse, a knight erect, in armor, holding in his right hand a drawn sword, and, in his left, a bundle of seven arrows, typifying the seven United Provinces. The legend is *CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT*. The inscription on the reverse: *MO. neta AUR. ea REG. ni BELGII AD LEGEM IMPERII*, "Gold Coin of the Kingdom of Belgium, according to the Law of the Empire", requires explanation.

The law of the German Empire referred to was enacted at a Diet in Augsburg, 1559, and prescribed that the standard of fineness should be 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  Carats, or 986 thousandths, and that from a Mark of such gold were to be coined 67 Ducats of 53.87 Troy grains each.\* The piece thus authorized gradually supplanted the "*gold-gulden*", or golden florin, previously in vogue; and, as the period of Holland's commercial supremacy immediately ensued, it was natural for that country to adopt this favorite denomination of money. Not that she was politically connected with the Empire. This had ceased to be in any sense true after the abdication of Charles V. in 1556; and when, in 1815, the appellation of "Kingdom" was first given to the united Belgic and Batavian provinces, the old "Holy Roman Empire" was no more. The popularity of the Ducat continuing down to our own day, it is still, in spite of the secession of Belgium in 1830, coined under the Belgian name by the Dutch government, not as a constituent part of their regular series, but as an article of commerce largely exported.†

In the unsuccessful insurrection of the Poles in 1830–1, that heroic people issued gold pieces of this same description, and only distinguishable from the Dutch through the mint-marks. These, in the Polish, are an Eagle, the glorious white eagle of that now extinguished monarchy, and a Torch; in the Dutch they are the Caduceus, or wand of Mercury, and a Dagger.

The remarkable *fineness* of the Ducat is worthy of attention. While .900 only is the usual "*titre*" of the gold coins of the present day, this one exceeds that limit by many thousandths. "Dukaten-gold" and "Or de Ducat" are synonymous, in German and French respectively, with "very fine gold". Our learned and obliging friend Mr. Dubois writes to us from the Mint at Philadelphia: "Ducat-gold, like sequin-gold, was no doubt originally supposed to be absolutely pure; at any rate, as good as the *aureus* and *bezant* of earlier times. They were probably not able to make it better than 984 to 990, and so settled on the former as a standard. It is quite too flexible". From the highly instructive, and now very scarce, work already referred to, produced by Messrs. Dubois and Eckfeldt as collaborators, we are enabled to give the value of the Ducat in U. S. coin as \$2.26.‡

In times like these, one can hardly be expected to be able to exhibit many specimens of a *gold* coin, even though so moderate in metallic worth. We can however illustrate our observations by the accompanying examples from our Cabinet:§

1. A "Gold-gulden" of the Emperor Maximilian I. (MAXIMILIANVS. ROMA. REX.) and the city of Frankfort. The date 1496, on this primitive form of Ducat, is interesting from the peculiar archaic form of the 4, as used on the first introduction of the Arabic numerals, and resembling the Greek Omega.

2. A double Ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella, with their busts facing, and, on the reverse, two Ts as a mint-mark, indicating Toledo as the place of its origin.

3. A Ducat of John Casimir, King of Poland, and the city of Dantzic, 1660.

4. A Coronation-Ducat of Augustus II., King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, 1697, representing him on horseback in Polish costume.

5. A square Ducat of Nuremberg, celebrating the completion of the Seventeenth Century.

6. A Venetian Sequin of Doge Louis Manin.

7 & 8. A Ducat, 1849, and a double Ducat, 1854, of Holland, both splendid proofs.

9. A Polish Ducat of 1831, with the Eagle explained above.

10. A Hungarian, or Kremnitz, Ducat of 1848, with the emperor Ferdinand I. (who resigned in that year in favor of his nephew the present emperor Francis Joseph), at full length, and, on the reverse, "Saint Mary, Mother of God, Patroness of Hungary".

\* Eckfeldt and Du Bois, *Manual of Gold and Silver Coins*, p. 58. According to this calculation the "Mark" would be about 7.52 oz. Troy.

† Eckfeldt and Du Bois, *op. cit.* p. 91. The money of the United Provinces, or Republic of Holland, is however inscribed as belonging to the *Belgic*, a designation at variance with correct ethnology, and leading to much confusion in the classification of coins. See, for instance, the Mickley Catalogue, in which a number of Dutch pieces are placed under the head "Coins of Belgium".

‡ *Manual*, &c. p. 195.

§ This Paper was read before the Society, and the Pieces were shown, Thursday, April 23.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

**NOTICE.**—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "ROBERT HEWITT, JR., 93 Wall St., Cor. Sec'y," will receive prompt attention.*

*Regular Meeting, April 9, 1868.*—President Ten Eyck in the chair.

The Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary, that of the Curator, and that of the Librarian, were read and ordered on file.

The Treasurer's Report was accepted and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Lincoln Medal Committee presented a Report, which was accepted and ordered on file.

The Editorial Committee asked leave to defer handing in their Report on the Journal till the next Meeting, which was granted.

President Ten Eyck, on vacating the chair, addressed the Society, and appointed Messrs. Parish and Groh a Committee to conduct Mr. Anthon, President Elect, to the chair. On taking the chair President Anthon read the following

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

*"Brethren of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society:*—I assume the office of your President, with thanks to you for your suffrages, and with an entire willingness to grapple with its difficulties for the ensuing year. I do so, however, after having expressed in the first instance, great reluctance to be considered a candidate, a reluctance which was in no degree affected; and I should not have consented ultimately, had I not failed to induce others, fitter than myself, to allow themselves to be nominated. The President of a Society like ours, in a Metropolis like this, ought, in my opinion, to be a man of wealth, and consequent social position, the proprietor of a library, gallery, and collections of various kinds; he should be a man of hospitable spirit, so as occasionally to gather the Society beneath his own roof, and, at all times, be ready to entertain distinguished numismatists and antiquarians from other parts of our country or from foreign lands, thereby worthily representing us, and obtaining for himself an honorable distinction. I have, of course, no reference to mere feasting and banqueting, but rather to intellectual intercourse and a refined sociality. If, for instance, we have among our citizens, at the present moment, a man like the late Philip Hone, it is to him that we have to address ourselves, and to urge him, while taking the Society under his fostering care, to derive therefrom no small accession of honor to himself. To a gentleman of commanding influence in the community it may be matter of just pride to stand at the head of an association founded for liberal researches and elegant pursuits; but an individual of humbler grade, like myself, is better employed in more laborious and less conspicuous functions. Having mentioned that eminent citizen, Mr. Hone, it may not be uninteresting to recall a few incidents of his career, while presenting for your inspection the autograph Catalogue of his Numismatic Cabinet, consisting chiefly of fine foreign medals. They were gathered together at a time when a Collection of this sort, or of any sort, was an extremely unusual thing; and they were sold and dispersed after their proprietor's death, which occurred in May, 1851. The printed Catalogue for this auction is one of the very rarest known. It is valued at \$10.00 by Mr. Woodward, according to whom only three are ascertained to exist. In Dr. Francis's "Old New York", pp. 293-299, is a highly pleasing sketch of Mr. Hone's life and services. Retiring from business with a fortune then considered very great, and which he might have indefinitely increased by persisting in accumulation, he preferred to devote himself to the promotion of important public enterprises and the patronage of the arts. As Mayor of the city in the year 1826, and as Founder of the Mercantile Library, his name will never be forgotten in New York; but it should also be remembered that, though of humble parentage, and scanty original education, he had, at the close of his career, through a natural refinement and nobility of character, not only collected an admirable gallery of paintings, a cabinet of medals, and an extensive library, but had also been long acknowledged as the leader and representative of the best elements of New York society.\*

I shall make it my task to find out such men, if they are still to be met within our community, and to solicit them to enter our Society, hoping, as I do, to renovate it thoroughly and make it correspond to the ideal which I have formed. If from among such new members we shall be able to select one of character and accomplishments such as I have described, I shall be content and desirous, with your permission, to retire to my former office of Corresponding Secretary, which is the one that suits me best and to which I am best suited. But we need, at the same time, in our ranks, men of learning such

\* In the New York Tribune of Saturday, April 18, appeared an article in relation to the "Hone House", corner of Great Jones St. and Broadway, Mr. Hone's property and residence from October, 1837, and the place of his death. The article also communicates interesting information in regard to the fine mansion previously occupied by him, No. 235 Broadway, opposite the Park. We have been assured, on the best authority, that the statements made therein are entirely correct, which is far from being always the case with newspaper antiquarianism. From the same unquestionable authority we are enabled to add one or two facts not generally known. Honesdale, Pa., now a town of more than 5000 inhabitants, was so called after Philip Hone. He was President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., and intimately connected with its early history and struggles. He presented to the Episcopal Church there a marble font, carved by Ball Hughes, a gift in harmony with his delicate taste. For almost a quarter of a century this intelligent and observant gentleman, associating, as he did, familiarly, with those who were most worth knowing in American social life, kept a Diary, which fills 31 MS. volumes. Beginning it in 1827, he continued it faithfully, and made the last entry in a tremulous hand and in touching allusion to his consciousness of the change which was impending, on the 30th day of April 1851, four days before he died. Should it ever be published, it will present a photograph of men and manners now fast receding into oblivion, and testify to the character of the old American merchant as exemplified in its author. Dr. Francis remarks with truth that Mr. Hone's "personal appearance was of an elegant and commanding order". The fine engraving by Durand from a portrait by Peale, contained in Colden's "Memoir" of the New York Canal Celebration, published by the Corporation of the City, 1825, fully substantiates this assertion. The original painting is in the possession of Mr. Hone's son, Robert S. Hone, Esq., to whom his father bequeathed the Diary above mentioned. There is also in the Mercantile Library a marble bust by Clevinger which was subscribed for by certain merchants of the city and presented by them.

as our brotherhood cannot yet boast; we want men well versed in the less familiar languages, in the Arabic, Persian, and other Oriental tongues; we want some profound inquirers into the pre-historic history of man, the new and fascinating study of our day; and we want antiquarians, not merely local, but world-wide in their researches. In regard to Numismatists, we must in every way invite, urge, entreat, or, if we can, compel them to come in and be active members. The present moment is one of much excitement and energy in this attractive pursuit, both at home and abroad, and we see no reason to suppose that this enthusiasm is soon going to abate. Under all the circumstances, and with the germs of vigorous growth already putting forth, we may anticipate for this Society a career of success which may be compared eventually with that of our sister "Historical Society"; for the purport of these remarks is not to discourage, but rather, by pointing out candidly the particulars in which improvement is to be aimed at, to lead to intelligent effort for the accomplishment of that result.

One means must be the making of our semi-monthly meetings as interesting as possible. Let it be our determination that no member or guest shall ever attend one without carrying away information, both numismatic and antiquarian, which he probably could not at all, and certainly could not with such ease, have otherwise obtained. To this end, no member should ever appear without bringing some selections from his cabinet. The principle "Do ut Des," I give that you may give, or, more briefly, "Give and Take," is here the right one. "To him that hath shall be given" should be our motto in regard to the communication of knowledge. It is my intention, therefore while continually presenting to your notice whatever remarkable specimens I may be able to furnish from my own collection, to provide also for the reading of original papers as frequently as possible, and also to adopt the plan, devised and pursued with success in the Rhode Island Numismatic Association, of appointing at each meeting a topic to be discussed at the next one. I therefore announce, as the subject of discussion for the next regular meeting, "The United States Cents of 1793, their History and Varieties," and I invite all our members to exhibit, on that occasion such specimens as they may possess, and to communicate, for our common instruction, such information as they may have been able to acquire. From these discussions if the most valuable facts and opinions be recorded by the Secretary or some other person, and published in the JOURNAL, will arise in time a most important series of numismatic memoranda, affording material to subsequent writers and tending to fulness and accuracy on various subjects comprised within our province.

With this sketch or intimation of the principles that shall actuate me during my term of office, I appeal to your kind indulgence to overlook any errors which I may commit through excess of interest in the Society's welfare, or from any other cause, and confidently anticipate your support and your counsel whenever I shall be laboring with faithfulness for the general good."

The Recording Secretary presented, as a Donation, a Roman bronze vase found in London, a fine specimen of an Indian flint arrow-head, and the iron point of a flag-staff found at the scene of Brad-dock's surprise by the Indians in 1755.

Mr. Nexsen exhibited a remarkably fine series of English Crowns and Half Crowns from Edward VI. to Victoria.

The President exhibited some foreign Masonic medals of interest; among them a silver one of the Lodge "DES AMIS DE LA PAIX" struck at Paris "22<sup>e</sup> J. Du 4<sup>e</sup> Mois 5789", April 22, 1789, a few days before the outbreak of the French Revolution; another in silver, weight 2½ oz., of Baron de Stassart, by Hart, reverse a star, in the interior of which, encompassed by a serpent, are a flaming altar and various masonic signs; also a bronze impression of a medal presented by the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands to their Grand-master Prince Frederic, on his marriage to Princess Louisa of Prussia, in 1825. The peculiarity of this latter is that the legends are in the quadrate cipher, or square-shaped secret writing of the strict observance. They are in Latin and may be found interpreted in the "*Numotheca Numismatica Latomorum*" of Zacharias, V., IV., and in Merzdorf's work on Masonic medals, p. 101.

Mr. William Anderson was proposed as Resident Member by Mr. Levick.

Letters were read from Messrs. J. Carson Brevoort, Brooklyn; J. H. Applegate, San Francisco, Cal.; M. J. Cohen, Baltimore; Maj. C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass.; W. E. Dubois, of the U. S. Mint, Phila.; A. B. Engstrom, Burlington, N. J.; J. K. Wiggins, Boston, Mass.; and Geo. L. Phillips, Dayton, Ohio.

JAMES OLIVER, Recording Secretary.

*Regular Meeting April 23, 1868.*—President Anthon in the chair.

The Editorial Committee made a verbal Report, which was accepted as a provisional one.

The following Standing Committees were appointed for the ensuing year: *American Coins and Medals*—Messrs. Jno. F. McCoy, Hewitt, Mackenzie; *Foreign Coins and Medals*—J. A. Nexsen, Oliver, Defendorf; *American Archaeology*—J. Carson Brevoort, Prime, Perine; *Foreign Archaeology*—Rev. Wm. Wood Seymour, Roberts, H. Groh; *Library and Transactions*—Daniel Parish, Jr., Wood, Sanford; *Autographs and MSS.*—E. Y. Ten Eyck, Burns, Hanna; *Paper Money*—E. Groh, Smith, Earle; *Finance*—Dr. Geo. H. Perine, Hanna, Levick.

On motion by Mr. Edward Groh, it was resolved that the JOURNAL be published another year, and that the Editorial Committee for the year consist of the President and Treasurer.

Donations:—Fifty-six American Consular Seals from all parts of the world, presented by Mr. Chas. L. Sauer; Twenty-six Copperhead Tokens from Mr. F. A. Wood; A silver Medal of Genl. Melgarejo and a small East India coin from Mr. J. H. Applegate, San Francisco; Seventeen Political and War Medalets, by True, from Mr. Cleneay, Cincinnati; Twenty-three Postal and Revenue Stamps of Canada, illustrating the modifications introduced on the first of last April, from Mr. A.

Sandham, of Montreal; for all of which the Corresponding Secretary was directed to return the thanks of the Society.

Mr. William Anderson was elected as Resident Member.

Mr. Geo. Leonhardt, Augusta, Ga., was elected a Corresponding Member, on nomination by Mr. E. Groh.

The President read a Paper on "Ducats" illustrated by specimens from his cabinet.

Through want of time, the discussion of the Cents of 1793 was postponed to the next meeting.

The following specimens were exhibited:

1. From the Cabinet of Mr. Jas. Parker, of Springfield, Mass.

A fine silver Medal on the death of Frederic the Great, with bust, and, in REV., a group of trophies, an eagle soaring towards heaven from a smoking urn, and the motto: *RESTAT ALIVD NIHIL*; an impression, in copper, of the Powell Jubilee Marriage Medal, mentioned in this Journal, Vol. II, pp. 60 and 96; "National Jubilee", 1826, white metal; and others.

2. From the Cabinet of Maj. C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass.

An exceedingly fine Set of Silver of the English Commonwealth, seven pieces, from the Crown down to the Halfpenny; an impression, in brass, of the De Witt medal, with the portraits of the brothers facing each other, and on the REV. their massacre at the Hague, in 1672, by the mob, typified as various fierce and stupid animals—pictured and described in Bizot, "*Histoire Metallique de la Repub. de Hollande*" p. 280 ff.—; a great number of the rarest and most beautiful of the English tokens of the close of last century, among which we can only particularize Condor's Ipswich Token of Cardinal Wolsey, and the Hereford Token and London Token of John Milton, both marked with his name: together with many others.

3. Through the kindness of Dr. Thos. Addis Emmet, the President was enabled to exhibit:

A specimen of the Japanese ingot of silver known to the English traders from its peculiar form as a shoe, this one weighing between four and five pounds; also the great gold coin called "Obang", equivalent to about ninety-four dollars in coin, used only for imperial presents, and not suffered to go out of the country unless in very exceptional cases. These specimens, both the silver and the gold, are commonly supposed to be pure or nearly so. But this may be questioned. In regard to the latter one, our mentor, Mr. Dubois, writes to us from the Mint: "You ask about the Japanese *oban*. We have had one about six years, exported at the risk of life in that day. It appears to be a mere show-piece or *honorarium*, weighs over 5 oz., spreads out hugely, is largely mixed with silver, and richly pickled, about 667 fine, and worth 75 dollars specie.

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary*.

## NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held at its rooms, on Thursday evening, March 19th, 1868, Vice-President C. S. Fellows in the chair. After the reading of the Annual Reports of the officers and committees, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

*President*, Dr. N. B. Shurtleff; *Vice-President for Maine*, Mr. T. L. Stanton; *Vice-President for New Hampshire*, Mr. H. G. Nutter; *Vice-President for Vermont*, Mr. S. Williams; *Vice-President for Rhode Island*, Mr. J. T. Meader; *Vice-President for Massachusetts*, Mr. T. E. Bond; *Recording Secretary*, Mr. D. R. Child; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mr. C. Chaplin; *Treasurer*, Mr. H. Cook; *Curator*, Mr. S. S. Crosby; *Librarian*, Mr. C. S. Fellows.

After the appointment of Standing Committees and the transaction of other business, the meeting adjourned.

*Regular Meeting, Thursday, April 16*,—Vice-President T. E. Bond occupying the chair.

After the transaction of the regular business, a letter was read by one of the members from a distinguished European numismatist, in which was described a beautiful and rare piece of Colonial coinage, which has recently been discovered and is believed to be unique—a "Baltimore Copper"—not the penny figured in Ruding and sold in Mickley's late sale, but an original strike or trial piece in fine copper, and from the original die of the "Baltimore Shilling," with the same obverse and reverse. It is very clear and sharp, and not a modern fac-simile, but indisputably a trial piece. It is considered one of the gems of the collection in which it belongs, and should form an object of notoriety among American collectors.

There were also exhibited by various members the following interesting specimens: A gold "Angel" of Henry VII, in very fine condition; a rare silver one franc piece of Napoleon I., dated 1806, proof; a silver one franc piece of Henry V. of France, dated 1831, which is very rare, from the fact that, although heir to the throne, he never occupied it; a Massachusetts and California 5 dollar piece dated 1849, struck in silver, having the coat of arms of California on the obverse; a fine collection of "copperhead" shop cards, consisting of 423 pieces, all different; several specimens of American and a lot of 17 English and Turkish war medals; also a unique medallion of Washington.

An animated discussion on several numismatic subjects was carried on among the members, which was only brought to a close by the lateness of the hour, when the meeting adjourned.

### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting was held on Thursday, April 9, at the regular hour. The report of the previous meeting was read and accepted. The resignation of Mr. Nourse was communicated by the Treasurer, and by vote of the Society was accepted. Mr. Davenport presented some ancient silver coins, and on behalf of Mr. W. Munroe four plates of Venetian coins. Mr. Davenport also exhibited a specimen of the Samaritan shekel, and a gold Washington mourning medal with funeral urn. Mr. Pratt exhibited another shekel of a type quite different from that just mentioned, and fifty bronze medals lately received from Berlin. These medals commemorate a great variety of events and persons, and present an equal variety of design, almost always however such as to claim admiration; they were examined with attention and interest, and received the praise they deserved. The Secretary showed the bronze medal lately struck in honor of Joseph J. Mickley, President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and a proof set of the coins of Queen Victoria of 1839, which includes the rare five-pound piece with the design of Una and the lion, and to which the pattern florin and Gothic crown have been added. The Society adjourned just before 5 P. M.

### RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

*Regular Meeting, April 20th, 1868.*

The meeting was called to order at the usual hour, the President in the chair. The Secretary's report of the last meeting was accepted.

Letters were read from Messrs. W. E. Woodward, of Roxbury, Mass., and Desmond Fitzgerald, of Indianapolis, Ind.

The President, Secretary, and Mr. Gorton, exhibited a number of Jackson medals and tokens, including several rare varieties in very fine condition.

After an interesting conversation concerning the origin and growth of some of the principal American numismatic collections, the Association adjourned to May 18th.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary.*

### A LETTER FROM MR. STICKNEY.

Prof. CHARLES E. ANTHON,

SALEM, APRIL 30, 1868.

*Dear Sir:*—You notice in your last Journal (No. 24) a piece of money of the siege of Mayence. I find I have in my cabinet, the one, two and five Sol pieces, which the French issued during the siege of Mayence, said to have been struck from the bells of its Cathedral.

The French, until near the close of the siege, made their payments in the gold and silver coins of their country; but when the town was invested by the Prussians, and their supply of the precious metals failed, they had recourse to stamped paper and bell metal, which had no value but what was agreed to be given them. Both were, on the capitulation, called in and destroyed; and the agent of the French Republic gave orders payable to the bearer at Paris for the debts of the French army. Este, an English tourist, states that he was one of the first to enter the city after its capitulation, and that he could not obtain at his banker's, or elsewhere, specimens of either. Those in my possession bear on the Obv. "Republique Francaise 1793 L'An 2e." Roman fasces surmounted by a Liberty Cap.

Rev. "Monoye De Siege De Mayence" "5 Sols." Size 19.

The inscriptions on the others are the same, excepting the value: the "2 Sols." size 15½, and "1 Sol." size 14.

The King of Prussia, during the siege, struck Crowns, Louis D'Ors and double Louis, dated 1788, with the head of the King of France, but of less weight.

I add to the above a few other obsolescent Coins:

Corsica, Pascal Paoli, born in Genoa, died 1807 in London, England. Obv. between two mermaids, Paoli's head in Roman dress. Rev. between two palm leaves "4 soldi 1765", Copper, size 13½.

Lille, Obv. The coat of arms of the Marshal of Bouffeurs with six French standards and two marshal's sticks.

Rev. XX S. (Sous) Pro Defensione Urbis. Et. Patriæ. 1708. Copper, size 19.

Limerick, a rare piece struck after the battle of the Boyne, by the adherents of James II. Obv. "Jacobus II. Dei Gratia" with the impression of his head. Rev. "Hibernia 1691", Ireland represented by a woman sitting, and resting upon a harp, and holding up a cross in her right hand. Gun and Bell metal, size 17, See Ruding, Vol. 2, p. 28; and Simon, No. LXXXVIII of Appendix.

Tyrol, Coined in the time of the revolution in 1809, under Andreas Hofer, who was executed by the French on the 21st of November, 1809, in Milan. Obv. "Gefürstete Grafschaft Tirol" Eagle—Rev. "Ein Kreuzer 1809" Copper, size 15. Galizien and Lodomerien, formerly part of Poland, Obv. "Monet Aer Exercit Caes Reg." The Double Eagle with six Ensigns. Rev. "III Grossi Pol. 1794" Copper, size 17. Also the "1 Grossus Pol. 1794," Copper, size 14. Both coined in the time of Kościusko.

I have used the scale of the Num. Society of Phila. I could give descriptions of others, but do not know whether they would be new to your subscribers, or worthy of notice in your Journal.

Yours truly,

M. A. STICKNEY.

## ANOTHER "FOUR" DOLLAR.

Since the sale of Mr. Mickley's genuine and original piece of this denomination to Mr. Lilliendahl, last Fall, and its subsequent acquisition by Mr. Appleton, collectors have till recently imagined that the market was exhausted of that "rara avis", and that no amount of money likely to be offered could procure another. But behold what Day has revealed to those who thus mourned in darkness! A specimen has come to light said to be superior even to Mr. Appleton's, a genuine impression too with the circumscription on the edge. It is perhaps not generally known that in 1858 certain dollars of 1804, re-struck from the original dies, without the collar, and therefore having plain edges, found their way out of the mint. Major Nichols, of Springfield, had one of these at the cost of \$75, and Mr. Cogan had one; but both were on solicitation returned to their source. Those re-struck, during President Jackson's administration, to furnish specimens for the Imam of Muscat, were properly inscribed on the edge, and in all respects, therefore, like the original issue. How many of them there were, we know not. We have heard it asserted that there were as many as fifty. The one at present under notice is thought to be an original. The mother of the recent proprietor obtained it in Philadelphia at some time during President Polk's administration. Hearing of the high price paid for Mr. Mickley's, this lady exclaimed: "Why, I have an 1804 dollar!" "Impossible!" replied her son; but, on investigation, the "impossible" became fact, and the result is that the piece has passed into the hands of a third party. For further particulars inquire of the present owner.

## NUMISMATIC SALES—PAST, AND TO COME.

A thrill of surprise ran through the coin-collecting circle of our city, when, a few weeks ago, there arrived from Toronto sundry "Descriptive Catalogues" of "The Eves Collection," to be sold there at Auction, April 21st, and the following days. They were hailed with pleasure as showing signs of numismatic life in that flourishing emporium, but doubt was succeeded by disappointment as the experts turned over their pages. Making every allowance for a swarm of typographic blunders, we are nevertheless malicious enough to extract the following specimen bricks from this literary and scientific structure:—Lot 171. "1 Dol. Spread Eagle 13 Stars, good." Whether an 1804 or not, is of no moment.—Lot 219. "1 Shekel, &c. These pieces are very valuable, being extremely rare and seldom to be found in any collection. At a Coin sale in New York, four years last June, a Jewish Shekel sold for \$500, and are now supposed to be worth \$1,000." This assertion is neither *vero* nor *ben trovato*.—Lot 323. "1815 Very good. This cent is the scarcest of all the American cents, and is only to be found in very few collections, extraordinarily rare and in fine condition, and a cent to be greatly desired." Undoubtedly the great desideratum. Lot 449. "Sommer Island shilling, &c. The above coin may not be genuine." Probably not.

Now as to this Sale in Toronto, and two others which have recently occurred in Montreal, we take the liberty to quote from a kind and attentive correspondent who lives beneath the shadow of the Royal Mountain. We preserve his incognito, however, since he may reproach us otherwise with not having sufficiently shielded his dignity, when he was in playful mood:

"We have had some exciting times in Montreal, lately; that is, in the Numismatic portion of our city. First, we had the sale advertised, in Toronto, which, by the by, was a failure. Some of the pieces, I believe, were sold by private sale; but the great *bulk* of the collection remains in the hands of the owner, who wishes to sell them privately. I shall send you a catalogue, with his prices attached, which I think will startle you somewhat. If you would like to buy the 1815 cent, for instance, he will sell it singly, as it is RARE! But, to stick closer to home, on the 14th of April, 1868, the following advertisement appeared in our city papers:

TO members of the Numismatic Society and others. RARE COINS. The Subscribers will sell at their Rooms, 139 Great St James Street, on SATURDAY EVENING next, the 18th instant, a large and valuable collection of RARE, ANCIENT and MODERN COINS, among which are Roman, Grecian, Chinese, Turkish, Spanish, Prussian, French, Swedish, and English. Together with a select Library of French and English BOOKS, comprising Dramatic Works, Histories, Belles Letters, &c. Sale at Seven o'clock.

DEVANY & CO., Auctioneers.

None but those interested in such matters can imagine the excitement into which our fraternity were thrown. During the days which elapsed from the appearance of the advertisement, to the time of *sale*, you might observe first, one collector and then another, dodging into the Auction Room for the purpose of inspecting the rare coins (particularly the GRECIAN). But the time arrived, and gathered within the Hall might be seen the various officers and privates of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, with many of the uninitiated, curious to see who were going to be "foolish enough to give a large price for an old copper." The rarity of the coins may be inferred from the fact, that they were very carefully rolled up in packages of 12 or 14, which were then sold at "so much each and take the lot." The excitement was kept up during the evening. There was animated bidding upon some lots, especially on one. "How much for this lot of 24 fine specimens?" "20 cents!" says one; "22!" another; "24!" is heard again; "25" is finally reached, and they are knocked down, Mr. Joshua L. Brondson, President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, being declared the fortunate purchaser of the SMALL CHANGE. But, to speak seriously, if I can: The sale was poor, the coins were ditto. There were 873 sold in 129 lots, and they realized \$70! On the following day, those who had been present at the sale were all to be found where sensible men should be—at their business; and their course was not ruffled, nor did numismatic dangers strew their path, until April 27th, 1868, on which eventful day an "Interesting sale of Old Coins, Books, &c." was advertised to take place.

Along with several others, I wended my way towards the spot where the *sell* was to be. After knocking down a *valuable* lot of about 150 volumes of old Books, at 3 half-pence each, the Coins were introduced, and the following address was made by the Auctioneer: "Gentlemen, I have now come to the most valuable portion of the catalogue. The Coins I will now offer are very rare, and were much prized by the owner. There are some specimens for which we have been offered \$5 at private sale, but they must be sold by Auction to carry out the terms of the will. Any person purchasing must pay cash and take the goods at once, as we will not be responsible for their safe keeping; and I would say that we shall commence with the silver coins, of which there are a large number. I shall empty all these coins upon a tray, and pass them round; and if, on their return to me, I find one missing, I shall search every person going out." (At this point, I felt very much like going out before he passed them round, as I had in my pocket an old Saxon Crown; and what if some honest collector should steal a piece and get away, while I should be found with an old coin in my pocket. But not being of a very timid disposition, I stood my ground, without troubling my mind with dreams of police, jail, &c., and the Auctioneer proceeded.) "Now, I shall sell these at so much each, and the first purchaser may take one, or the lot, or as many as he likes to pick out." So the sale commenced; and when the first lot was knocked down to a gentleman, at 45 cents each, we all waited to see him pick out those that were worth 50 cents. He was not, however, a speculator, but a genuine collector; and I honor him for the manner in which he chose his coins. They were all picked with a view to place in his collection specimens he was not already possessed of. The next buyer made more money than the owner, for he got about face value in coins for his purchase, and the owner had to pay the commission.

But some of the rarer ones were yet to be sold. "Now, gentlemen, I have no doubt that you have read of the 'Good Samaritan,' who took the wounded man to an inn and left some money with the proprietor to pay for nursing and keeping him. The coins he gave were those of Cæsar, and are very rare. The piece I hold in my hand is one of those coins, and bears the name and bust of Cæsar." Of course I wanted to see this rare coin; and, when it was passed to me, I found it to be a very good specimen of a Charles 1st sixpence, with four C's interlinked. This was sold for what it was worth, about 1 shilling, the audience being either better posted in coins, or else having but little confidence in the Auctioneer. This was about the style and manner in which the sale was conducted, and I suppose it realized about \$30 or \$40. The only articles which interested me were some very rare old views of the City of Montreal, of which I became the possessor at a low figure.

So, now, don't think that New York is the only place to have a sale, for we can raise one occasionally; at any rate, often enough to relieve the monotony of our winter months."

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The Sale of Mr. James Oliver's Collection is announced for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, June 3rd, 4th, and 5th, at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co. The Catalogue is neatly and correctly printed, and arranged with judgment, so as to combine scientific classification with that distribution, as far as may be, of a portion of each prominent class of coins into each afternoon's sale, which tends to secure a full attendance of purchasers. Mr. Oliver's Cabinet falls under the head which we are fond of terming "Rational Numismatics", his specimens being illustrations of History and Art, not mere rarities. In many instances, however, both these kinds of value attach to them, as is the case, for example, with the celebrated "Oxford Pound Piece" of Charles I., bought by Mr. Oliver at the late Mickley sale, for \$40. The chief Departments of the Collection are: Roman Family Coins; Roman Imperial Coins; English Coins from the Conqueror to Victoria; English, French and Italian Medals, in silver and bronze; Canadian and other British Colonial Pieces. They are all in fine condition; and, as this will be the first public coin-sale in our city since the close of Mr. Mickley's, just seven months previous to the day appointed for the beginning of Mr. Oliver's, we anticipate for the latter an abundant share of success. He deserves it, at any rate, in view of the rare discrimination and taste with which he has brought together the collection whence amateurs have now an opportunity to select; and it is in their own interest that we invite them to give it due attention.

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RECENT WORKS OF NUMISMATIC ARTISTS.—Mr. Geo. H. Lovett, the well-known Medalist, and member of our Society, has presented us with a specimen-series of a new and peculiar kind of copper currency, struck at his mint, for a plantation in the island of Cuba. These curious pieces, four in number, bear on the Obv. the Legend *ESPERANZA*, which is the name of the plantation, and V. R. & CO., the initials of its proprietors; and, on the Rev., the respective values, from 20 down to 2½ Centavos, with such differences of ornamentation as to make them distinguishable by the illiterate slaves among whom they are intended to circulate, in that region of "Hope" to their masters and none to themselves.

Mr. Wm. H. Key, of Philadelphia, has recently produced a Medal, size 24, ordered, as the inscription on the Rev. denotes, by the "Ev. Lutheran Church" of America, as a Memorial of the "Seventh Jubilee of the Great Reformation", 1867. The Obv. has a bust of Luther, with the legend *NOMEN DOMINI TURRIS FORTISSIMA.*, and the date 1517. It is very chaste and effective. The purpose of those who have issued it is to send a copy in bronze to each of the Numismatic Societies in the country, also to strike to order some specimens in silver and copper, to supply collectors. Applications may be addressed "Lutheran Book Store," 807 Vine Street, Phila.



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# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

JUNE, 1868.



NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

EDITORS:

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President of the Society, Honorary Member of the Boston Numismatic Society, and of the  
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AND

JOSEPH N. T. LEVICK,

Treasurer of the Society.

GENERAL AGENT,

EDWARD COGAN, 100 William Street.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1868.

No. 2.

## OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

From time to time are received, and read at the semi-monthly Meetings of the Society, Letters of great interest to the members present, from associates not residing in our city. It is now some personal detail and numismatic fact which engages the attention making up to some extent for

Numbers 1 and 2 of our Third Volume are sent herewith to several Institutions, Societies and Individuals, not yet counted among our Subscribers, but whom we are very desirous of enrolling as such. Our JOURNAL is a source of entertainment and instruction to many persons, and seems to fill a vacancy in our periodical literature. It has reached a point in its existence where a little aid will render it both permanent and better worthy of support; and we look confidently for such assistance, not merely from numismatic amateurs, but from all public-spirited citizens of literary taste. We shall continue, therefore, to forward our publication, monthly, to all who now receive it for the first time, as well as to our actual subscribers; and we trust that the former will not countermand it, but will, in due time, honor the little documents by which we shall invite their pecuniary co-operation; or, in other words, will remit the annual subscription of Three Dollars, when requested, to Mr. Levick, the Business-Editor.

of those mementos of old time, and commenced collecting them, which I did almost entirely from Mr. Cureton, Aldersgate Street, London. In the year 1832 I bought the estate where I am now located, disposing of my coins and medals to James Thomson, Esq., then living near Rhinebeck, and with the proceeds I nearly paid for Trenton Falls. My son Robert was in College from 1858 to June 1861. At the breaking out of the war, he volunteered in the army, and was disabled in Pope's campaign. While in College he commenced collecting Cents and Medals, mostly American. He never knew I formerly had a *penchant* of the kind, though in a different way. Then I thought that, as he was working for me, I would work for him, and I commenced again, in order to try to surprise him when he returned home. This is my experience, and many hours of pleasant occupation it has afforded me. I have other hobbies, Books, Paintings, Music, and Astronomy. I now have three telescopes, the most powerful 480 diameters".

The following anecdote and comment are from a letter of subsequent date:

"I was interested in the concluding paragraph of the NUMISMATIC JOURNAL for February, viz., that the artists of the Academy of Design were engaged in making drawings for the gold and silver coins. During the administration of John Quincy Adams, a few lovers of art were at Michael Paff's, where the Astor House now stands, and were discussing the uninteresting appearance of our coins, and whether it were possible to improve them. After deliberation, it was resolved to raise a sufficient amount of money, and to employ a competent artist to make drawings of various designs, the subjects to be named by those who furnished the means. The drawings were forwarded to President Adams, and disapproved by him, because they were of too monarchical a character. On the obverse were the heads of the Presidents; and, on the reverse, important events in the history of each administration, the series being intended to commence with Washington and continue to the end. What an interest-

ing one it would have been, when handed down for a thousand years! And what have we? A nondescript head, farcically labelled 'Liberty', and a thing supposed to be an eagle. The old Romans (those grand old fellows in such respects) adopted the eagle as a mark of the consecration of a deceased emperor. We hope our ancestors did not foreshadow by it the death of the Republic".

Our concluding extract exhibits the paths which Mr. Moore pursues in his researches and acquisitions:

"I recently received from London an Octodrachm of Ptolemy III., formerly classed as Ptolemy VIII. It seems that Mr. R. S. Poole, of the British Museum, has been studying the coins of the Ptolemies, and has written several articles in the *Numismatic Chronicle*. He has gone into the matter thoroughly, and his opinion is accepted by those best acquainted with the series. By the dates which he finds on some coins, and by a comparison of other coins, he has satisfied those interested that his views are correct. Mr. Poole has added greatly to the Collection in the Museum, though previously very large. The Octodrachm I have of Ptolemy III. is splendid. In the Thomas sale it brought £22.10.0. In Humphreys it is marked R 8. It weighs 429 $\frac{1}{2}$  grains. Now all this is very interesting to me, but probably a matter which many of your members may be cognizant of and do not care about".

Again, all who took part in the great Mickley sale will read with satisfaction these lines by the respected collector of the cabinet then dispersed, extracted from a letter dated Philadelphia, Dec. 26:

"Although I have parted with my collection of Coins and Medals, I still take an interest in Numismatics; but whether I shall ever make another, except of copper medals, is very doubtful. I feel as if it was very dangerous to have any in gold or silver about the house; but copper the thieves don't seem to care for. I have still my sources of amusement: one is music; another, my library, in which are my numismatic books, which I don't intend to part with, and my historical ones, particularly those relating to our early American history. To this latter subject I have paid more attention, within several years past, than to anything else, having collected quite a number of rare books in different languages; and I still continue to collect, so that you see I am not without a hobby. I felt very loath to part with my collection, the accumulating of which had afforded me pleasure during over fifty years—for I recollect having a small cabinet in the year 1817—but, under the circumstances, I felt as if my life was in danger through having anything of value in gold and silver, being entirely alone, except a housekeeper. I had intended to be present at the sale of my former collection, but was taken sick on the very day when I was to set out for New York, and was confined to my bed for the first time in my life, and for ten days".

The want of space forbids us to do more than take one sentence from a letter of Mr. Stickney of Salem, who, on the other hand, frequently favors our pages with valuable contributions. The approbation expressed in this sentence in regard to our new Seal, and Diploma of Corresponding Membership, is of value to us, as coming from a gentleman of his taste and judgment. "The device and motto of the Seal"—he remarks—"are exceedingly appropriate, and the whole execution of the Certificate very fine". Such too is the opinion of Col. Cohen, of Baltimore, who expresses his "gratification at the very splendid execution of the copper-engraving".

#### GENERAL CARNOT, AND THE SIEGE-PIECES OF ANTWERP.

In addition to the interest and life which the study of Numismatics contributes to historical events, that portion of the science which relates to the Medals struck in honor of distinguished persons has a similar bearing on Biography. Thus when our daily papers informed us of the decease, at Paris, on the 7th of May last, of De Cormenin, once widely known as "Timon" the pamphleteer, we took from our cabinet his fine medal, by Rogat, with its singular reverse representing the Pantheon, in the background of a "Piazza" like that of St. Peter's, but formed of a circle of illustrious men whom he commemorated in his "Studies on Parliamentary Orators", and viewed it, while reading his life, as if through a medium of luminous reality communicated by each to the other. The contemplation of an autograph letter exercises the same influence over the mind, yet not, we think, to the same degree. In the case of the medal, the actual handiwork of the subject, indeed, is absent; but we have, as a more than sufficient compensation, the subtle effect of an object of art, and of sympathy with the admiration which gave it existence.

Of the illustrious man whose name stands at the head of our article, there is no medal of which we have any knowledge, but the "Monnaie Obsidionale" of "Anvers" (Antwerp) is often found in our auction sales. It is generally sold at a low price, not at all in accordance with its historic and biographic interest, and only to be explained through ignorance of its nature. On this we shall endeavor, with such works of reference as we have at our disposition, to throw some light. Carnot is the only leading spirit of the French Revolution, who, after occupying a seat in the National Convention; voting for the death of Louis XVI.; serving in the "*Comité du Salut Public*", with Robespierre, Couthon, and St. Just; reigning over France as one of the Five Directors; and filling the ministry of war under the Consulate, has left a name which all concur in honoring. This distinction he owes to his stern integrity not less than to his vast strategic genius. With whatever political extremists he might be associated in administration, his own activity was confined to military affairs. Here he was an organizer of victory, the "*Louvois de la Terreur*", according to Lamartine, and generalissimo of all the armies of the republic. He was a man to whom our Grant bears a marked, though incom-

plete, resemblance, in disdaining puerile tactics and scientific evolutions, by which former generals had wasted their time and skill, and in marching an armed nation to the frontier, where, neglecting little checks for grand results, it struck at the enemy's heart.\* He was too sincere a republican to vote for Napoleon's elevation to the imperial throne, and retired from public life on that event. In vain the emperor sought to win him with the ample promise: "*tout ce que vous voudrez, quand vous voudrez; et comme vous voudrez*".† The very words betray how entirely he mistook the man; and when he left Paris after the battle of Waterloo to embark, by that faithful friend's advice, for America, Napoleon confessed his error in a farewell which is full of pathos: "*Carnot, je vous ai connu trop tard*".‡ This great man died as recently as 1823, exiled from his country as one who had taken part in the king's death, but so honored in Prussian Magdeburg, the place of his decease, that the soldiers had orders to salute him as often as he appeared in the street.

When, after the grand crash of the battle of Leipsic in October, 1813, the allies, in the commencement of the following year, advanced from every side, like ravenous wolves, against prostrate France, Carnot came forward to offer to the emperor, "in his adversity, what remained of strength at sixty-four years of age, for the defence of the country".¶ "Since Carnot proffers me his services"—was Napoleon's reply—"I know that he will be faithful to the post which I assign him: I appoint him governor of Antwerp." Arriving at the place, February 2, the very day before the bombardment began, the general conducted the defence with the greatest prudence and with all possible indulgence to the city and its inhabitants. With a view to alleviate the situation of the lower classes, and at the same time spare the treasury, he directed a provisional Siege-money to be struck, exclusively by I. P. Wolschot, cannon-founder of the navy, pursuant to an order of the governor issued March 10, 1814, for the coining of pieces of 5 Centimes, and a second order of March 16, for that of pieces of 10 Centimes. Their weight was so considerable that their nominal value corresponded almost exactly to their metallic worth, and the receiver was thus secured against any considerable loss. Of this coinage we have therefore; 1. Obv. *Leg.*, above, ANVERS, below, 1814; in the middle, in a laurel-wreath of two branches united below by a ribbon, N, and beneath w (Wolschot). Rev. *Leg.* Monnaie Obsidionale; in the middle, 10 CENT. 2. The same of half size, with 5 for 10, and v for w.

Carnot held out till after the first accession of Louis XVIII., and caused the garrison to take the oath of allegiance to that king, April 18, 1814. From this time till the surrender of the city to the English General Graham, May 5, the type of these obsidional pieces was changed as follows; 3. Obv. as before, substituting for the N and w, a monogram formed of two Ls, of which one is reversed; on the ribbon which binds the laurel-wreath, in very small letters, JEAN LOUIS GAGNEPAIN, probably the name of the die-sinker. 4. Same as 3, with 5 for 10 on REV. These coins—remarks our authority—are honorably distinguished above all other Siege-Pieces and Distress-Pieces by their beautiful sharp impression and their metallic worth.§

Among the numerous valuable historic specimens lately sent by Major C. P. Nichols of Springfield, for the inspection of the Society, were two of these Obsidional Pieces of Antwerp, one of 5 Centimes, the other of 10, which vary in their type from the foregoing, the Ls being twined into a different monogram, resembling two Xs, one above the other.

We trust that we have increased our readers' interest in these coins, by thus showing them to be memorials of a siege in which the conduct of the general commanding the place is declared to have been a model of firmness, constancy and wisdom, as it elicited the warm affection and gratitude of the inhabitants. They may also serve to recall to memory a man who was in some respects the greatest of his time. Such at least was the opinion of Niebuhr, who adds his testimony to his hero's goodness of heart and concludes: "Had I nothing left in the wide world but a crust of bread, I should be proud of sharing it with Carnot".||

The party who favor Genl. Grant's election to the Presidency have already commenced the medallic campaign by employing Mr. Key to cut a medal of their candidate. It is of size 18, bears, Obv. an excellent bust of Grant, to the observer's left; *leg.* GEN. U. S. GRANT. The General wears and epaulette with four stars, and there are four stars beneath the bust. The REV. has, above a group of four flags issuing from a shield surmounted by an eagle, the Inscription: REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. The elegance and superior execution of this piece augur well for a higher character of art than heretofore in the campaign medalets, of which we may expect to see ere long a copious crop. It is for sale by Wm. H. Warner, 728 Chestnut St.—Collectors may be interested in learning that the Dies of Mr. Key's fine McClellan Medal, size 33, Rev. Battles from the Siege of Yorktown to Antietam, &c., no longer exist. There were but two impressions taken in silver, one of which is in Mr. Key's collection, the other was presented to Folyard Degan, Marshal of the Keystone Club. The Die broke in making the last silver one; and there are but three impressions in copper. The numerous other specimens extant are in white metal.

\* Lamartine. *Histoire des Girondius*, Livre XLIX.

† Dictionnaire de la Conversation, Art. Carnot.

‡ Lord Brougham, "Historical Sketches", Art. Carnot.

¶ Alison. Hist. of Europe, &c., chap. LXXV.

§ The details of this account are from Reinhard *Kupfer-Kabinett*, Vol. III., pp. 113-115. || Lord Brougham, *ub. sup.*

## A PSEUDO-MEDAL.

The following article, taken from the *N. Y. Times* of May 26, 1868, is really painful to read, not merely as exemplifying the low state of the medallic art in this country, but as indicating the contemptuous opinion which tradesmen must entertain of American knowledge and taste. It would seem so at least, when they can, like Messrs. Starr & Marcus, thus palm off on Congress and the President, as a "Medal", a work which is evidently but a piece of plate, like an "épergne" or "plateau", to decorate the centre of a dining-table. The coolness with which we are informed by the describer that it "was made with tools, and not struck from a die" is positively amazing. If Congress voted a *Medal* to Mr. Peabody, then this nondescript affair manufactured by Starr & Marcus does not carry out the provisions of the Act, for it is no Medal; and if, as is most probable, that firm was employed explicitly to furnish a medal, then this piece of goldsmith's work must be rejected by the authorities, and Starr & Marcus should be informed that we have at least a Paquet in this country, not to speak of many other medalists perfectly competent to cut dies and strike a Medal, such as Congress ordered. The article from the *Times* is altogether so opposed in spirit to our paper on Medal Dies in the December number of this JOURNAL that the necessity of inculcating correct opinions on the subject is by such contrariety made doubly apparent; and we have therefore taken the liberty to send that number, with the present, to some of our public men who may be supposed to feel an interest in our national reputation as involved in questions of art.

**THE PEABODY MEDAL.**—Last week, the well-known house, Messrs. Starr & Marcus, silversmiths and jewellers, of this city, completed the gold medal which, at the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the President of the United States was authorized to present to George Peabody, Esq., in consideration of his munificent gift of \$1,000,000 to the South for educational purposes, to be applied without regard to color.

It has been since forwarded to the State Department, and is pronounced to be the handsomest and most unique affair ever made in this country, and, as a work of art, far surpasses any medal ever presented by our Government heretofore. It is three inches in diameter and a half inch thick; on the front is the profile of Mr. Peabody in *alto relievo*, and on the reverse the following inscription: "The people of the United States to George Peabody, in acknowledgment of his beneficent promotion of universal education." It is mounted on a base, and to the right of the medal are two palmetto trees in gold, six inches high, around which is twined the ivy, the emblem of friendship. To the left of the medal is the figure of Benevolence, with one hand resting upon the medal, holding in it a spray of laurel, and with the other pointing to Mr. Peabody. Under the palmetto trees are two children, one representing a white child and the other a black, the white child pointing to Benevolence and the black one to himself, as if saying, "Am I, too, to be educated?" The base is six inches long, three-fourths of an inch thick, and one and one-quarter inches high, and the whole work is of solid gold. In the rear of the medal, resting upon the base, is a perfect globe, which revolves, and around this are books and various instruments, representing the progress of civilization and education. On the front of the base is our national shield, executed in enamel. The whole is inclosed in a handsome cabinet of ebony and birdseye maple, lined with purple velvet, the top of which revolves when the medal is placed upon it, thus exhibiting it without placing the hand upon it to change its position. The entire work was made with tools, and not struck from a die. It is a most beautiful piece of workmanship, and is greatly admired by all who have seen it. To-day it will be exhibited to the members of the Cabinet at Washington, after which it will be placed on exhibition by Mr. R. S. Chilton, in the Capitol, where it will remain for some time in his charge.

Messrs. Starr & Marcus, some months ago, executed a magnificent service of solid silver to the order of Mr. Peabody, which that gentleman presented to Mr. Cyrus Field as a testimonial of an act of commercial integrity and honor.

## A CRUEL HOAX.

The *Evening Post* of Saturday, May 16, contained the following:

**DISCOVERY OF TREASURE AT HOBOKEN.**—SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS IN COIN FOUND.—Patrick Murphy, a laborer, engaged in altering an old building at the southwest corner of Washington and Second streets, Hoboken, found six thousand dollars in gold and silver pieces, which had been secreted in a vault six feet by four, underneath the rear part of the structure.

The building was put up in 1826, and occupied as a bank. It is said that the property was once owned by John Jacob Astor. Subsequently, it formed part of the estate of the Kipp family. At present it is owned by Theophilus Butts. Mr. George Klattenhoff has leased the property, and he was fitting the building up for offices when the coin was found.

As soon as this item was pointed out to us by an observant friend, our imagination began to run riot in regard to this "find", this "treasure trove", this "*thesaurus inventus*"; and as no Crown-claim can operate in Nova Cæsarea since a little incident which took place in '76, we thought it well to write to "Theophilus Butts, Esq." (Greece, Anglo-Saxondom, and Feudalism all in one man's address!), explaining to this new proprietor that it would be to his advantage to place himself at once in communication with our Society. We instructed him as to the fact that many of these pieces of silver and gold might have a value altogether distinct from and superior to their intrinsic worth, and that from us honest folk he could be best informed thereanent. He of composite address vouchsafed not to reply. We thought this unkind in Theophilus, but a subsequent paragraph in another paper explained all, and left the editorial mind in its wonted theophilanthropic state. It was this:

**A GOOD STORY SPOILED.**—A sensational story has been in circulation for several days concerning a sum of money in gold and silver said to have been found in an old family mansion, now undergoing repairs, on the corner of Washington and Second streets, Hoboken, by a laborer named Murphy, some of the newspaper accounts placing the sum as high as \$7,000. On inquiring of a policeman at the house, we were informed that the sum total consisted of a fifty-cent silver coin, and one cent dated 1826.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "ROBERT HEWITT, JR., 93 Wall St., Cor. Sec'y," will receive prompt attention.*

*Regular Meeting, May 14th, 1868.*—Present: the President; Messrs. Betts, Groh, Norton, Hanna, Nexsen, Parish, Levick, Hewitt, Perine and Oliver.

The minutes of the previous meeting, after slight amendment, were approved.

The Lincoln Medal Committee reported that seventy impressions of the medal were ready and would be delivered at the next meeting. After some discussion the report was accepted.

A donation of a large number of consular seals, autographs and counterfeit currency was received from Mr. C. L. Sauer, a curious old pistol from Col. A. B. Sage, and a rare copper coin from Mr. Norton. The President read a communication from Maj. C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass., which was accompanied by a curious Marriage Medal in gold, for exhibition before the Society. The President also read a letter from Mr. Alfred Sandham, of Montreal.

The following named gentlemen were proposed for membership by Pres. Anthon: Messrs. Francis S. Hoffman, T. Bailey Myers, and Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet.

Mr. Nexsen presented the following resolution, which was on motion adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Cor. Sec. be directed to present a copy of the 1st and 2d vols. of the NUMISMATIC JOURNAL to each of the following named Societies and Libraries, soliciting subscription from each for the coming year:

N. Y. Society Library,  
Astor Library,  
Mercantile Library, N. Y. City,

N. Y. Historical Society,  
Long Island Historical Society,  
Mercantile Library, Brooklyn.

The discussion of the 1793 cent ensued. President Anthon exhibited several fine specimens from the collection of Mr. C. I. Bushnell. Mr. Betts exhibited a photograph of the Mint building in which they were struck. Mr. Hewitt stated that the finest specimen he ever saw is in the possession of Mr. Appleton, Boston, and was brought from Germany. Mr. Levick read extracts from a tabular statement prepared by him, of the varieties, sales, average prices, &c. Further discussion was deferred to the next meeting, and the Society adjourned.

JAS. OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*

*Regular Meeting, May 28th, 1868.*—Present: Messrs. Hewitt, Levick, Parish, Groh, Betts, Earle, Oliver. On motion, Mr. Hewitt was elected Chairman, *pro tem.*, in the absence of the regular officers. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

The Lincoln Medal Committee reported progress and delivered thirty-six of the medals. Report received with approval.

The Cor. Sec'y read a communication from the Minnesota Historical Society relating to the NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, Mr. Francis S. Hoffman and Mr. T. Bailey Myers, were elected Resident Members of the Society.

On nomination by Mr. Levick, Mr. J. A. Bolen, of Springfield, Mass., was elected a Corresponding Member.

Mr. Levick moved, that in the absence of the President (who was attending the commemorative discourse on his uncle, the late Prof. Anthon, of Columbia College, by Prof. Drisler, at the Historical Society's building) the discussion on the cent of 1793 be postponed to another meeting, which was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Levick, that the numismatists throughout the country be invited to communicate information concerning the '93 cent to the Society, which was adopted; and a motion by Mr. Earle that, from the interest and industry manifested by Mr. Levick in the subject the correspondence be conducted by him, was also adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

JAS. OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting was held on Thursday, May 7th, at the usual hour. The report of the last meeting was read and accepted, and various matters of private business and interest were transacted. The President exhibited some coins and curiosities belonging to Mr. Herter, who obtained them at Sidon in Syria. The coins were a gold stater of Philip of Macedon, and two of Alexander the Great; one of the latter has the inscription in a curving line, and is said to be very rare. They formed part of the large collection of eight thousand found at Sidon in 1854, and supposed to have been the treasure of one of Alexander's officers. The curiosities were a cup of Phœnician glass of early date and very rude work, and a three-sided seal from Babylon; two sides were engraved, one with a head, the other with a representation of the bird-god. These articles were examined with much attention and interest. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

## RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

*Regular Meeting, May 18, 1868.*—In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Gorton was chosen chairman for the evening.

The Committees on Purchase of a Cabinet, and Transfer of the Society's Collection, presented their reports, showing that a Cabinet for coins had been procured, and the numismatic property of the Association transferred to the same.

A letter was read from Mr. Edward Cogan, of New York.

A large number of Harrison medals were exhibited by Mr. Winsor. Among other pieces of interest, was the "Equestrian Harrison", of which but three specimens are known.\*

On motion, the Association adjourned.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary*.

The annexed slip from the "Montreal Daily Witness" gives evidence that our sister organization there is in vigorous life:

"MONTREAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—We understand that His Excellency, the Gov.-General, has kindly consented to become the patron of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, of Montreal. This Society, though perhaps less demonstrative than some others, is, we have reason to believe, by no means idle nor without results. There is now in press and to be brought out, under its auspices, on Dominion Day, a work on the coins and tokens of Canada; a small volume to be illustrated with some sixty fac-similes of our present and past coins and tokens."

The Circular which ornaments this number, gives fuller information in relation to this desirable book, of which numismatists in the United States will certainly require a few hundred copies.

## THE "RICKETTS'S CIRCUS" TOKENS.

We are acquainted with four of these curious and interesting pieces. Mr. Bushnell, in whose immense collection are generally found duplicates, triplicates, and quadruplicates of anything that is choice and difficult to obtain, possesses but one, in copper; while Mr. Levick, our co-editor, has not only one in copper, purchased for \$6 at Mr. Mickley's sale, but also two in silver, one of which was bought for \$7.50 on the same occasion. These prices are in accordance with the excessive rarity of this Token. It is of size 18, presenting on the one side the legend RICKETTS'S CIRCUS, between a festoon of leaves above and two branches of oak below; and on the other a coat of arms which may be roughly described as two swords on a chevron between three roses in an ermine field, with an arm as crest, grasping in the hand a scimitar, the whole between a palm branch and one of olive. The arms of Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, of The Elms, Gloucester, as given in Burke's "Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage", 1865, are similar, with additions.

The following extracts from the "Philadelphia Mail, or Claypoole's Daily Advertiser", for 1793,

\* In relation to this piece we append the following valuable extract from a private letter of our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Hersey:

"At the sale of Mr. Henry A. Smith (of Cleveland, Ohio), in New York, some years ago, the Equestrian Harrison was for the first time offered for sale. The piece was in nothing more than fair condition, and thought by the owner, and believed by collectors generally, to be unique. At that time, however, two Providence collectors, Messrs. Meader and Jenks, had each a *proof specimen*. Mr. J. in passing a jewelry store, a few months previous, saw them in the window, and purchased them for *six cents each*; at the same time buying a number of other Harrison medals for a like exorbitant price. The proprietor said that the lot had been in an old box ever since the Harrison campaign. Mr. Jenks gave one of the two 'Equestrians' to Mr. Meader, from whom it was lately obtained by Mr. Winsor; and sold the other to Mr. Woodward, who sold it, in his October sale of that year (1863), to Mr. John F. McCoy, for \$15. At that gentleman's sale, the same piece brought \$17.50. It was bought, I think, by Mr. Robert Hewitt, Jr. The Smith specimen is said to be in Mr. Appleton's cabinet."

will exhibit the nature of the interest which attaches to these curiosities. The first is an advertisement which we print at full length, from the paper of April 22 :

**CIRCUS.** Mr. RICKETTS respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of *Philadelphia*, that at Five o'clock, **THIS AFTERNOON**, his *Equestrian Exercises* will commence as usual. The **PRESIDENT** of the United States and Family will honor the Circus with their company. For the future Mr. RICKETTS will not particularize the Exercises which he means to perform, being resolved always to exert his best abilities in rendering satisfaction to the generous and enlightened citizens of *Philadelphia*, whose liberal encouragement he takes this public mode of acknowledging with gratitude—and the continuance of whose patronage he will constantly endeavor to deserve. Mr. RICKETTS attends at the Circus every morning from *six to eight*, for the purpose of instructing Gentlemen, and from *eight to eleven* he will attend such Ladies as mean to perfect themselves in the polite and elegant accomplishment of Riding and managing their horses. Ladies' Horses broke at short notice.

From the paper of May 15, we learn that the Circus was in Market Street, at the corner of Twelfth, and that the cost of Tickets was "Box one dollar, Pit half a dollar". Mr. Ricketts seems to have deviated, as men will do, from the system announced at the beginning, for we have his Exercises particularized from time to time in subsequent advertisements, as for instance in the programme for May 22: "Besides a number of new Feats, Mr. RICKETTS will ride a single horse, standing erect with Two Eggs fastened to the bottom of his feet". But Science now disputed the field with Art. In the issue of May 23, we read that on the 30th, at Ricketts's Circus, the "first Experiment of Natural Philosophy with the Parachute or Falling Screen, that ever was made on the continent of America, will be made by Mr. Blanchard". On the 28th, Blanchard himself signs a communication to the Editor, ending: "Citizen Genet, minister of the Republic of France, has assured me of his intention of being a witness to this experiment".

After several postponements, the exhibition finally took place, as we read in the paper of June 7, and with complete success, on Wednesday, June 5, 1793. A dog, a cat, and a squirrel, were deposited in a basket affixed to the parachute, and a match was so placed as to burn, at a certain moment, the connection between the parachute and the balloon. When the latter was about a mile high, the cord separated, and the animals were "brought back alive, with great triumph, to the Circus, surrounded by vast crowds of admiring spectators".

## DIES CUT BY J. A. BOLEN, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

### A SUPPLEMENT.

In our JOURNAL for August, 1866, appeared a descriptive list of Mr. Bolen's productions, which has been continued in "Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine" for April, 1868. As we have, however, through the kindness of Major C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, and that of Mr. Bolen himself, been recently placed in possession of information on the subject, not contained in either of those articles, we believe that our readers will be obliged to us for supplementing them both with the additional facts which we have thus acquired. And first, to our former catalogue of 23 pieces (JOURNAL, Vol. I., p. 31) we are enabled to annex, on Mr. Bolen's own authority, the following details :

- No. 1. 75 struck in copper, 125 in white metal ; Dies sold to Mr. Vinton.
- No. 2. 30 struck in copper ; Dies sold to Mr. Woodward, who struck 12 in silver, and destroyed the Dies.
- No. 3. 5 struck in copper ;
- No. 4. 75 " " and 75 in brass ; } Dies sold to Mr. Mason, of Brooklyn.
- No. 5. 75 " " " " ; }
- No. 6. 60 " " and 5 in silver ; Dies destroyed.
- No. 7. 30 " " ; }
- No. 8. 30 " " ; } Dies sold to Dr. Edwards, after they had been defaced, or battered so as not to be fit to use.
- No. 9. 2 " lead ; Dies destroyed.
- No. 10. 25 " copper ; Reverse Die sold to Dr. Edwards.
- No. 11. 20 " " ; Dies sold to Dr. Edwards.
- No. 12. Dies sold to Dr. Edwards ; Mr. Cogan has them at present ; number struck unknown.
- No. 13. 25 struck in copper ; Dies destroyed.
- No. 14. 5 " " ; " sold to Mr. McCoy.
- No. 15. None struck by Bolen ; Dies sold to Mr. McCoy.
- No. 16. 2 struck in copper ; Reverse Die destroyed.\*
- No. 17. 6 " lead ; used as a Tag by the U. S. Government, which has the Die.†
- No. 18. A few struck in copper and tin ; Dies sold to Mr. McCoy.
- No. 19. 10 " " and 6 in tin ; Dies destroyed.
- No. 20. 2 struck in tin ; Dies destroyed.
- No. 21. 50 " copper, and 50 in tin ; Obverse Die destroyed.
- No. 22. 10 " " 40 " and one in brass ; } Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 23. 5 " " 400 " " " ; }

\*This piece, which, through the politeness of Maj. Nichols, we have at this moment before our eyes, made as it is of a copper bolt from the wreck of the *Fligate Congress*, is a most interesting example of the "Historic Material" treated of in our April number.

We next give Mr. Bolen's more recent works, Op. 24 to Op. 32, as they would be called in musical phraseology, taken from "Mason's Magazine", but with additions similar to the foregoing.

- No. 24. Historical Token. Ob. Eagle on Shield, "Massachusetts 1866." Rev. "Lexington, April 19, 1775. Baltimore, April 19, 1861." Size 18. Silver, 2; copper, 14; tin, 1; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 25. Springfield Token. Ob. same as No. 24. Rev. "Springfield Antiquarians. Jas. Parker, Wm. H. Bowdoin, C. B. Newell, J. A. Bolen, J. Whitcomb, D. K. Lee, Wm. Clogston." Size 18. Silver, 3; copper, 14; tin, 1; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 26. Business Card. Ob. Head to Left, "J. A. Bolen, 1867." Rev. same as No. 21. Size 16. Copper, 26; tin, 26; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 27. Washington Medal. Ob. Head to right, "Washington." Rev. "Geo. Washington. 1st President. U. S. The Union is the Main Prop of our Liberty." Size 16. Silver, 2; copper, 16; tin, 3; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 28. Jefferson Medal. Ob. Head to right, "Jefferson." Rev. "Thomas Jefferson. 3d President. U. S. Equal and Exact Justice to All Men." Size 16. Silver, 3; copper, 16; tin, 3; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 29. Jackson Medal. Ob. Head to right, "Jackson." Rev. "Andrew Jackson. 7th President. U. S. The Stern Old Soldier. A Foe to Traitors." Size 16. Silver, 3; copper, 16; tin, 3; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 30. Lincoln Medal. Ob. Head to right, "Lincoln." Rev. "Abraham Lincoln. 16th President. U. S. Emancipation, the Great Event of the 19th Century." Size 16. Silver, 3; copper, 16; tin, 3; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 31. Webster Medal. Ob. Head to right, "Webster." Rev. "Daniel Webster. The Able Defender of the Constitution." Size 16. Silver, 3; copper, 16; tin, 3; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 32. Libertas Americana Medal. Ob. Head to left with flowing hair, liberty-cap over right shoulder, "Libertas Americana. 4 Jul. 1776." Rev. same as ob. of No. 26. Size 16. Silver, 3; copper, 16; tin, 3; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- Mr. Bolen has also made, to special order, certain *Mules*, viz: Washington, Rev. Libertas Americana, 6, in silver. Jefferson, Rev. Libertas Americana, 1, in silver. Lincoln, Rev. Libertas Americana, 1, in silver.

Mr. Bolen can furnish Medalets 27-32 for \$3 the set, in copper, or \$1.50 in tin. He does not keep them, but will strike them if ordered. So too with regard to Nos. 22, 24, 25, which may be had for 50 cents each in copper, or half-price in tin; and Nos. 23 and 26, for 25 cents in copper. Nos. 7, 8, and 11, may also be had at \$2 each, in copper; and No. 18 at 25 cents, in tin.

### QUERY AND REPLY.

We lately received, through Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, formerly Vice-President of the Rhode Island Numismatic Association, but now Civil Engineer at Spencer, Ind., a Query from a Lady, *innominata*, in relation to the meaning of the crossed Ls on the Louisiana coppers of 1721 and 1722. We are sorry to say that we have lost the original communication, undoubtedly from excessive carefulness in laying it aside, for we really attached great importance to this, our first, contribution from a correspondent of the gentler sex. We also devoted some thought to the subject of the Ls, though aware that the Association are engaged in investigating it, and expecting therefore some solid result from their researches. We tried to make out a connection between L for Louis, and L for Law, that is John Law, of the celebrated Mississippi Scheme, which flourished about this time; but such a combination of the name of a king with that of a commoner would have been contrary to all monarchic etiquette, and is unsupported by evidence. Next we sought an interpretation in the meaning of L, as a Roman numeral, but this would not do either, for Louis Quinze was not the *fiftieth* King of France, though nearly so, and the coins of Louis Quatorze, his predecessor, also have this duplicated L. Dr. Dickeson's surmise, that the letters denote, respectively, Louis and Louisiana, is plausible. We wonder, however, that his imagination, so powerful in regard to the R F, did not inspire him to explain these characters as "Loathsome Louis"; but he probably remembered that such an appellation, appropriate enough in after years, would not have been applicable to the promising boy of eleven, in 1721. On the whole, we are disposed to regard this device as a mere Monogram. Two Ls, placed back to back, and surmounted by a crown, appear on a small silver coin in our possession, of the year 1720, intended for circulation in France; and, on a Crown of 1725, of which we have a representation before us, eight Ls thus *addorsed* in pairs, are so arranged as to form a cross. It is likely that they have no more significance than the interlinked Cs, on the Crowns of Charles, II., of England. As these may imply "Charles, son and successor of Charles", "Carolus a Carolo", so the other letters may perhaps mean "Louis, great-grandson and successor of Louis".



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— BY —

JOSHUA L. BRONSDON, F.N.S., PRESIDENT, N. & A. S.,

— AND —

ALFRED SANDHAM, CURATOR, N. & A. S., and Corresponding Member  
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AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

JULY, 1868.



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EDITORS:

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President of the Society, Honorary Member of the Boston Numismatic Society, and of the
Rhode Island Numismatic Association,

AND

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Treasurer of the Society.

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Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1868.

No. 3.

ROMAN FAMILY COINS.

Among the friendly criticisms which have been pronounced upon this JOURNAL, since it passed into the hands of its present Literary Editor, the one which has most frequently come to our ears is that its articles "are of too *learned* a character". To us, mere tyros as we have ever confessed ourselves to be in the vast field of Numismatics, and taking up, as we do, that most comprehensive study comparatively late in life, the charge appears amusing in itself, though unsatisfactory in regard to the low standard of judgment which it of necessity implies. Let those who hazard such an opinion repair to the Numismatic Alcove of the Astor Library, and spend half an hour in turning over the pages of the French and English Numismatic Periodicals there collected, and they will return home with a somewhat juster notion of what constitutes real learning in this science. One of our enthusiastic admirers, for we have our share of these as well as of fault-finders, does not hesitate to write to us that it is "the study of studies"; and so it is, when we consider that every branch of human knowledge may not only be made subservient to it, but is, each in its turn, absolutely necessary for its elucidation. In relation to our own method of proceeding, we declared as long ago as May, 1867, that it was our sole ambition to deserve old Chaucer's eulogy, gladly to "lerne and gladly teche". For what says the proverbial distich which Sir William Hamilton has quoted on this most effective means of self-instruction?—

"Discere si quæris, doceas : sic ipse doceris ;
Nam studio tali tibi proficis atque sodali."*

An actual and prominent fault in the JOURNAL, on the other hand, is, as we are well convinced, its excessive sameness of style, and want of variety in matter, resulting, as they do, from the fact that we so rarely receive literary contributions either from critics or admirers. Hence three-fourths of every number have to be supplied by the Editor's own pen. This palpable disproportion, while it imposes on him too severe a burden, is altogether at variance with the correct theory of a periodical publication ; and we would take this opportunity to observe that the want of punctuality of which some of our friends complain, is directly traceable to this cause. The professional and business engagements of the Editors must take precedence of their gratuitous attention to the JOURNAL ; but, while we no longer profess to issue it on the *First*, we nevertheless endeavor not to overpass the middle of each month. If this reluctance on the part of contributors, of which we feel the consequences in over-work, and our subscribers in want of promptness, arise in any degree from a modest fancy that the Editors, or the Society, or American numismatists anywhere, are profoundly or alarmingly erudite, they ought at once to disabuse themselves of the error, and proceed henceforward on the simple plan of "teach and be taught", telling us all that they know, while we furnish in return what little our stores can yield. In connection with this topic we would observe that it has long been a favorite idea with us personally, to transfer the conduct of the JOURNAL annually from one of our principal Numismatic Societies to another. Each one, in turn, delegating the editorship to some competent officer or member, little jealousies would be soothed, a healthy emulation would be excited, the labor of contributing to the general stock of knowledge fairly distributed, and every good result of a Numismatic Convention attained, without its attendant confusion and waste of time and power.

* Note by Sir William Hamilton in his edition of Reid's Collected Writings, Edinb. 1849, p. 725—c

The bond of union between the fraternity throughout our land would thereby be rendered strong and beneficial, and the JOURNAL would become most thoroughly an *American* one.

To those who have perused with any degree of attention our successive numbers it will have been evident—and this alone is sufficient to confute the accusation which has been brought against us—that the intensely interesting subjects of Greek and Roman Numismatics have barely been touched on in our pages. Our silence on such themes, which absorb the whole attention of many collectors, at least in foreign countries, may be attributed partly to that ignorance which we candidly avow, partly to the comparative difficulty of obtaining specimens for study. In our private Cabinet, while the drawers devoted to modern times and countries are, many of them, filled to repletion, and our historic crowns and dollars count by hundreds, the ancient department, on the contrary, is scant and slow of growth. Mr. Oliver's recent sale has enabled us to supply a few of its lamentable deficiencies, or at least to lay the foundation of what may eventually illustrate, to some appreciable degree, the history of those immortal races from whom we derive so much of our present culture. Having obtained, in addition to many others, between forty and fifty of his "Roman Family Coins", we were led, while cursorily examining these and a few more which we already possessed, to consider the broad and vivid light which they throw on the Annals, the Antiquities and the Mythology of the "*Gens Togata*". In relation to Roman Antiquities, especially, we could not but look back with regret to the dreary college lessons in "the old man Adam", that worthy Edinburgh pedagogue, unenlivened, according to our student experience, by a single comparison with modern institutions, or illustration from numismatic memorials. How would our eyes have kindled could we then have seen, or owned, as we do now, at an insignificant cost, a coin of the Family ACILIA, with its type of Hygeia on the one side, and Salus, beautiful as she ought to be, on the other, with the legend III VIR VALETU (dinis), proving the existence of a Metropolitan Board of Health at Rome! With what increase of interest would we have read, in the seventeenth Book of the Odyssey, the story of the old dog Argus, who alone of all the dwellers on Ithaca, recognizes Ulysses in his mendicant disguise, and who dies of joy at the sight of the long absent king, could we have viewed, as now, that incident represented on a Denarius of the Gens MAMILIA, which traced its origin to "the man of many counsels" through his granddaughter Mamilia and his son Telegonus! How clear a glance do we gain into the mystery of Roman supernaturalism when we observe the demons Paleness and Fear ("Pallor" and "Pavor") each on coins of the HOSTILII, as an assertion of the house's descent from King Tullus Hostilius, who built a temple to these deities after he had been routed by the men of Veii! How completely do such evidences of vitality counteract the too prevalent tone of thinking in respect to the men of old, as if they had never lived essentially the same life as we!

Our established system being to form a Numismatic Library in proportion to the extent of our Cabinet, we have taken a survey of the books relating to this subject of "Roman Consular, or Family Coins," as they are called, in contradistinction to those of the Empire; and, not possessing, as yet, a single treatise of the kind, have marked them out to be purchased, as opportunity may serve. Vaillant's "*Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanarum*", published at Amsterdam, 1703, chronologically heads the list. Next follows the "*Thesaurus*" of Morell, with the commentary of Havercamp, Amsterdam, 1734. Gessner's "*Thesaurus Numismatum*", a ponderous folio like the two preceding, and described on p. xvii of Pinkerton's preface, comes next in order. An Italian work by G. G. Riccio, entitled "*Le Monete delle Antiche Famiglie di Roma*", of which the second edition was published at Naples in 1843, appears to enjoy a high reputation; but we observe that the compiler of Thieme's "*Numismatischer Verkehr*", or quarterly catalogue of coins kept on sale at Leipsic, almost always refers, in the case of Roman Family Coins, to a French authority, Cohen's "*Monnaies Impériales*", in which the mintage of the Republic would therefore seem to be included. We pass from these "*desiderata*" to other, and accessible, publications. In Akerman's "Numismatic Manual" we find little more than an index of names of Families, with the oracular C appended to almost every one and indicating that its silver is common. The subject is treated in a more satisfactory way in Humphreys' "Coin Collector's Manual," which affords the student some attractive glimpses, as it were, into a fertile region. Our

own information, at the moment, is however mainly derived from Grässe's "*Handbuch der Alten Numismatik*", Leipsic, 1854, a book elaborated with the usual German conscientiousness, and adorned with electrotypes fac-similes of many of the coins described. On it we shall generally rely for the correctness of our further observations, after reminding the reader that Dr. William Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities", and especially his "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology", impart extensive knowledge on all points involved in these researches, not seldom accompanied by wood-cuts of coins.

The articles in these Dictionaries, being furnished by some of the best scholars of England, and based on the investigations of their German guides, are quite worthy of the advanced position which the European learning of our day has gained in the exploration of antiquity. We accordingly find the remarks on Family Coins, which these volumes contain, to be more in accordance with those of Grässe, than with such descriptions as we have met with in English and American catalogues, from Dr. Mead's, printed more than a century ago, down to Mr. Oliver's of last month. The reverse of ACOLEIA, for example, is given, in the former, as "*Tres nymphæ in arbores mutatæ*"; in the latter, as "the three sisters of Phæton changing into trees"; but, our German authority, in addition to the interpretation of the female head on the obverse as Acca Laurentia, nurse of Romulus, which neither of the others gives, explains the reverse as exhibiting statues of three tree-nymphs, the "*nymphæ quercetulanæ*", at the sanctuary of the Lares, on the Cælian Mount. Here then we have original exploration, and a deviation from the beaten path into a new road, which the enthusiastic student will pursue with eagerness.

As the Family Coins are always arranged, so far as we know, in alphabetical order, the situation of a novice, in entering on their study, is even more confusing than that of the rustic in the restaurant. We shall therefore confine ourselves to the letter A at present, and get through with that, as he did with the "potages", at one sitting. We obtained, at the Oliver sale, the AEMILIA, with the device of King Aretas of Arabia kneeling by the side of his camel in token of submission to M. Aemilius Scaurus. This piece is both elegantly delineated and exactly described and explained in "Smith", one side relating, as it does, to Scaurus, Sulla's step-son, whose interesting biography is also given there, and the other to P. Plautius Hypsæus, Scaurus' colleague as Curule Ædile. King Aretas of Arabia (Petræa) is supposed by Mr. Watson, in an interesting and valuable letter recently written us in regard to Family Coins, to be the father of that first wife of Herod Antipas, whom Herod divorced to make room for Herodias. He is spoken of as "Aretas the King" in 2 *Corinth.* xi. 32. But, according to Smith, our correspondent is incorrect in this, as the Aretas defeated by Scaurus lived too long before to admit of their identity. The father of this Scaurus, called like the son, Marcus Æmilius, restored, while censor, the famous Milvian, which we take to be equivalent to Æmilian, bridge over the Tiber, afterwards celebrated for the battle in which Constantine defeated Maxentius and overthrew paganism, A. D. 312; and Mr. Watson observes that another AEMILIA, which we acquired, rev. an equestrian figure on a bridge, may have reference thereto. This is possible.

The so-called "legionary" coins of the family ANTONIA, of which we obtained, at the sale, one pertaining to the Seventh Legion, appear to us to be eminently interesting. On the obverse there is a fine Galley, with the legend ANT AVG III. VIR RPC, that is, Antonius; Augur, Triumvir for Consolidating the Republic. On the reverse we have the Roman legionary Eagle, between two ordinary standards, and with the legend LEG VII. The sacred bird, as there represented, is very peculiar in appearance, altogether different from his "American cousin", but undoubtedly a correct portrait of the golden one which no Roman soldier could abandon and honorably live. The best account of these coins which we have met with is contained in a little book not yet cited by us, entitled "A Manual of Roman Coins",* with no author's name, but published at London in 1865. With this quotation

* The writer, whose initials are W. B., and who does not appear to be a perfect master of the English language, gives us in his Introduction, p. 2, the following account which supplements our inadequate notice of one of the authorities mentioned above: "The most complete and best work on Roman coins is H. Cohen's '*Médailles Consulaires*', Paris, 1857, 4to.; and '*Médailles Impériales*', six volumes, 8vo, by the same author, who has described every type known, except the colonial and Greek imperial coins, which is still a desideratum".

we close our article, having broken ground in a soil which will manifestly, and richly, repay cultivation. "The numbers run from II. to XXVI. consecutively, and there is one of the XXX legion. The first legion appears on the coins LEG. PRI.; it is excessively rare; a specimen was sold in the Campana sale, in 1846, for £9 15s. 6d. Dr. Knott had a specimen reading LEG. PMA. The one described by Eckhel, LEG. I., specimens of which are occasionally seen in collections, is one of the common varieties, with part of the number erased, leaving only I. This has been done by some rascal to pass for a genuine coin of the first legion, and by this means enhance its price. The fourth legion is numbered IIII. and IV.; the ninth VIIII. and IX.; the fourteenth, XIIII. and XIV.; the eighteenth, XVIII. and XIX.; and the nineteenth, XVIIIII., and XIX."

INTERESTING DISCOVERY. A BERMUDA SIXPENCE!

No. 100 WILLIAM STREET, 6th July, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR:—I write these few lines under the impression that the readers of the NUMISMATIC JOURNAL will be interested in learning that a gentleman of my acquaintance, of the name of Holmes, and living in Brooklyn, has in his possession a coin which, in my judgment, proves that the collectors have been wrong up to this time in calling the Bermuda piece a PENNY. It has the figure of XII on it, and the piece that I allude to is just half the size, having VI, which shows that it was meant for sixpence, and was doubtless forced upon the people in hard times at the value of sixpence, and what has hitherto been called the penny at twelve pence, in the same manner as the Gun Money of James the Second of England was passed as silver money, or at the value of the crown, half crown, shilling and sixpence.

The coin in Mr. Holmes' possession is, most unquestionably, genuine. It was sent to him by his brother, residing in Bermuda, and the family from whom it came have had it for seventeen years.

Mr. H. told me that he wrote to his brother some few years back describing what we have always called the Bermuda Hog Penny, and told him that if he should ever come across one it would pay him to purchase it, not however expecting that he would ever meet with one, and much less with what he called the half penny.

I have spoken to Mr. Mickleby about it, and he tells me he had never heard of it before. I have never had any great fancy for the term *unique*, but I think the coin in question is about as much entitled to the term as any coin in the United states.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD COGAN.

To Dr. C. E. ANTHON.

NUMISMATICS IN LITERATURE.

MR. EDITOR:

In reply to your invitation, given in the last November number, I venture to send you a few thoughts, strung together at random, hoping that they may be found worthy of a corner in the JOURNAL.

I was much interested in your February correspondent's researches through the poetic world for "Numismatic Extracts"; and I am desirous of adding to Ben. Tivoglio's commendation of Dr. Leyden's *Ode to an Indian Gold Coin*, the recorded fact of that talented author's having "on one occasion walked between forty and fifty miles, and back again, for the sole purpose of visiting an old person who possessed an ancient historical ballad".

I, too, am unacquainted with a reference to any coin, by name, on the part of any American poet; and conclude that the invention of the universally-accepted phrase "*Almighty Dollar*" must be regarded as the only instance of its kind in American literature.

In your November number you allude to the frequent reference to coins by Shakespeare, and to the instances you noticed might be added:—

"Were I in England now, and had but this fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a *piece of silver*; there would this monster make a man; any strange beast there makes a man; when they will not give a *doit* to relieve a beggar they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian."—*TEMPEST*, ACT 2, SCENE 2.

Again:—

"Here is the Will, and under Cæsar's seal,

"To every Roman citizen he gives

"To every several man, seventy-five *drachmas*."

JULIUS CÆSAR, ACT 3, SCENE 2.

In "The Merchant of Venice", we find :—

Bassanio.—"For thy three thousand *ducats* here is six.

Shylock.—"If every *ducat* in six thousand *ducats*

"Were in six parts, and every part a *ducat*,

"I would not draw them, I would have my bond".

Id. ACT 4, SCENE 1.

We have "doits" and "chequins", continually recurring, with "pennies" and "halfpennies" past counting.

To come down to later times :—in Bickerstaffe's "Love in a Village" (1762), we have the "Jolly Miller" singing,

"No lawyer, surgeon or doctor e'er had a *great* from me",
besides the time-honored song,

"I'd rather have a *guinea* than a *one pound note*".

In a collection entitled "The Whim of the Day", published in 1801, we find a satirical song, "The Guinea":—

"The worst of all dunces, we know very well,

"Only show them a *guinea*, I warrant they spell".

Throughout Dibdin's songs we have constant allusion to money, albeit under such phrases as "*yellow boys*", and "*shiners*"; whilst, even in our own day, we have Horace Smith in his "Address to the Mummy" suggesting that

"Perchance, that very hand, now pinioned flat,

"Has dropped a *halfpenny* in Homer's hat";

and, better still, to our purpose, poor Tom Hood, in his humorous poem "Miss Kilmansegge and her Golden Leg" has certainly rung the changes on Gold to a greater extent than has ever been crowded into so small a space :—

"Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!

"Good or bad, a thousand fold,

"How widely its agencies vary,

"To save, to ruin, to curse, to bless,

"As even its minted coins express,

"Now stamped with the image of good *Queen Bess*,

"And now with a *Bloody Mary*".

MR. EDITOR, I am reminded of John Gilpin's ride, showing how he rode farther than he intended. I have gone beyond my bounds, and out of reasonable length, so must close by announcing that, if acceptable to your pages, I can show that Scotch literature also is replete with allusion to the "Anti-quarian Trade," to say nothing of the old English Essayists. I however make my bow for this time, assuring you

"Hæc scripsi non otii abundantia, sed amoris erga te".

TULLY'S EPISTLES.

I have written this not out of abundance of leisure but of my good wishes toward you.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

A VOICE FROM THE CROWD.

Montreal, May 8th, 1868.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "ROBERT HEWITT, JR., 93 Wall St., Cor. Sec'y," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, June 11th, 1868.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, there was not a quorum present this evening. The President exhibited the following English Coronation Medals in silver: James II., Anne, George I., George II., Caroline, George III., Charlotte, George IV., William the Fourth and Adelaide, Halliday's Victoria, and Pistrucchi's Victoria.

Regular Meeting, June 25th, 1868.—President Anthon in the chair. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Editorial Committee reported progress.

Mr. Parish, on behalf of the Lincoln Medal Committee, reported the distribution of fifty-four of the medals to subscribers.

A motion of Mr. Wood, that the Lincoln Medal, now provisionally in the possession of the Mint, be presented definitively to the Cabinet there, was adopted.

Donations: Confederate paper money from Mr. Leonard, Norwalk, Conn. Consular Seals and Autographs from Mr. C. L. Sauer, N. Y. A 50 Centime piece of Napoleon III., from Mr. W. D. Greene. The Constitution and By-Laws of the R. I. Num. Society, from the Society. A photograph of a Wedgewood Medallion of Franklin, from Mr. Parker, Springfield, Mass. Revenue Stamps from Mr. Applegate, San Francisco. A copy of Snowden's Washington and National Medals, a volume on the Catacombs of Rome, three Grant Campaign Medals and Postage Stamps, all from Mr. F. A. Wood, N. Y.

The Corresponding Secretary read a number of letters and communications from Corresponding Members and others.

On nomination by Mr. J. N. T. Levick, Messrs. T. F. Bates, Grand Traverse, Mich., Chas. Gschwend, Etna, Pa., B. De Silva, New Orleans, La., were elected Corresponding Members of the Society.

A paper on the Somerindyke Mansion, Bloomingdale road, near the Five Mile Stone, refuting some statements of an article in the *N. Y. Evening Post*, such as that Louis Philippe taught school there or somewhere in this country, was read by Mr. Parish, for which thanks were voted. Specimens of Dutch Tiles from the chimney-piece in Louis Philippe's school-room, so-called, were exhibited in connection with the paper.

On motion, a committee was appointed to present to the Union League Club an impression of the Lincoln Medal. The President exhibited a very large silver Coronation Medal of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, and a proof Thaler of Liechtenstein, the smallest State in Germany, after which the Society adjourned to the second Thursday in October.

JAS. OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the regular meeting of this Society on Thursday evening, June 18th, it was voted to procure a copy of the work on Canadian tokens, shortly to be published, for the Society.

Mr. Crosby exhibited a gold medal presented to Hon. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, during his late visit to Russia. This Medal is size 43, and weighs $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. It was struck by order of the Emperor of Russia to commemorate the Edict of Emancipation, and bears upon the obverse a Noble and Serf clasping hands in presence of the Emperor. At the feet of the Emperor lie broken shackles, at the right are Astronomical instruments, and at the left Agricultural implements, fruit and grain. Legend, "19 February, 1861." (Old style.)

The reverse bears a radiant cross surrounded by a legend, of which the following is a translation: "Orthodox people under this sign pray to God to bless the Act of Emancipation."

Mr. Crosby also exhibited the three sizes of the Wyon copy of the Lincoln Medal published by the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York.

After attending to the regular business of the Society, the meeting adjourned.

S. H. CHADBOURNE, *Secretary, pro tem.*

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, June 15, 1868.—The meeting called to order at 8 o'clock; the President in the chair. Nothing satisfactory was presented concerning the Louisiana pieces of 1721-22, and the subject was postponed till the next meeting. The discussion of U. S. Cents of 1793, also deferred.

The Association listened to a valuable biographical sketch of Gen. Harrison, read by Mr. Gorton, and on motion of Mr. Paine adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Gorton for his interesting essay, and that a copy be requested for the archives of the Association.

The Cabinet Keeper reported a donation to the Society by Mr. Fisher of a number of Colonials, nearly a complete set of Half Cents in excellent condition, a Victoria Bridge Medal, proof, and nine specimens of Rhode Island Colonial and Continental currency. Mr. Winsor exhibited a complete set of the Ormond Siege Pieces, and a large number of English Copper coins, the latter proofs.

A letter was read from Prof. Charles E. Anthon, and the Association adjourned to September 21st.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary*.

THE STANDARD CURRENCY OF BORNEO.

"The standard currency of Borneo is brass guns. This is not a figure of speech, nor do I mean small pistols or blunderbusses; but real cannon, five to ten feet long, and heavy in proportion. The metal is estimated at so much a picul, and articles are bought and sold, and change given by means of this awkward coinage. The picul contains 100 *catties*, each of which weighs about $1\frac{1}{3}$ English pounds. There is one advantage about this currency: it is not easily stolen."—*F. Boyle, Adventures among the Dyaks*, p. 100.

To the word *catties* the author subjoins a foot-note as follows:—

"Tea purchased in small quantities is frequently enclosed in boxes containing one *catty*. I offer a diffident suggestion that this may possibly be the derivation of our familiar tea-caddy." *

THE OLIVER SALE.

Mr. Oliver's interesting Sale, which took place on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of last month, may be regarded as, on the whole, a success. The ancient coins brought prices decidedly low. There seems to be, in regard to such pieces, an apathy which ought not to exist. The Medals, which were generally fine, and selected from various sales, during a course of years, with discrimination and taste, also sold low. There were numerous specimens of the beautiful Italian portrait medals of Cerbara and Girometti, by no means easy to meet with, sacrificed at almost nominal prices. The English coins, on the other hand, sold very well, the "Oxford Pound Piece" bringing \$46; a complete set of "Ormond Siege Pieces" (7), \$28; the Silver War Medals and Coronation Medals, eliciting very liberal bids, and the Canadian Tokens, extravagant ones. The "Side-View" Bank of Montreal Half-penny, for instance, sold for \$2.50; the "Bank Token, $\frac{1}{2}$ Penny, Montreal," for \$4.25; Lesslie & Sons' 2 D. for \$1.75; "F. McDermott; Depository of Arts, St. John," for \$1.50, and a "Magdalen Island" Penny for \$1.12! The result of this Sale seemed to prove that an intermixture of American pieces is necessary to make even a superior collection attract full attention from purchasers.

VARIA.

From the London *Athenaeum* of March 21 we take the following:—"A very remarkable gold coin has recently been brought to this country from India. Its value and importance appear in a few words of description communicated by General A. Cunningham. 'But what', he writes, 'is a double gold mohur compared to the great gold Eucratides which has just been brought from Bokhara by Aga Zebalun Bokhâri? It is two inches and a half in diameter, and weighs *ten staters*, or *eleven guineas*! It has the usual helmeted head on one side, with the horsemen and inscription on the reverse. The owner has refused 700*l.* for it. It is genuine, and beats all the Greek coins hitherto discovered.' The subject was thus pursued on the 28th of the same month. "Last week we spoke of a very remarkable gold coin, a great gold Eucratides. 'The first gold Eucratides', writes Mr. Hyde Clarke, 'came into the possession of M. Svoboda, of Bagdad, and, after being offered to the British Museum, was sold to the Imperial Museum at Paris for 30,000 francs, or 1200*l.* Is this the same as that described by General A. Cunningham? M. Svoboda has now on hand a silver Eucratides of the same size.'"—The following item from the *N. Y. Times*, of April 26, is interesting, in connection with the leading article in our JOURNAL for last May:—"The ladies of Venice have decided that the wedding gift which they are to present to the Princess Margherita shall consist of a set of ornaments composed of Venetian sequins. Of these coins the rarest will be chosen, and they will be strung together with those slender, delicate and artistic chains, the fabrication of which was formerly known only to the goldsmiths of that city. The entire suite of ornaments is to be in antique taste and in the Oriental style, enclosed in a rich mosaic jewel-case".—The same Paper, for May 10, contained this curious account:—"A silver medal, having this inscription on its face, 'James Madison, President of the United States, A. D. 1809', has been dug up at College Bluff, near Red Wing, Minn. On the reverse is a hatchet and pipe crossed, and clasped hands underneath, with the inscription, 'Peace and Friendship'. One of the clasped hands shows the wrist covered by a coat-sleeve, the other wrist not covered. The medal is supposed to have belonged to a Sioux warrior named Tam-a-ha, who lived at Fort Snelling until about 1850. The boy who found it sold it for \$50".

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

[NEW YORK.—CONTINUED FROM THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER.]

301. OB.: Nearly the same as Obverse No. 300. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 300. C. B. GS. N. T.
302. OB.: Similar to Obverse No. 300. REV.: Eagle on shield with ribbons inscribed. "E Pluribus Unum." "United States Medal 1863." C. B. GS. N. T.
303. OB.: Same as obverse No. 302. REV.: An Indian head, 13 stars. "1863." C. B. GS. N. T.
304. OB.: "J. Sommers Jones Wood Hotel N. Y." REV.: A tree, surrounded by 13 stars. "Horter, 1863." S. C. B. GS. T. Size 14.
305. OB.: "Staudinger's 116 Broadway N. Y." Two stars. REV.: Shield of the U. S. with ribbon inscribed "E. Pluribus Unum." "1863" below. "L. Roloff." above.
306. OB.: Inscription reads the same as Obverse No. 305. REV.: Design nearly the same as Reverse No. 305, but larger. "1863" and "L. Roloff." below the shield. C. Size 15.
307. OB.: "St. Charles Billiard Rooms 584 & 586 8th Av. N. Y." one star and two arrowheads. REV.: "Not one Cent" enclosed within a wreath. C.
308. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 307. REV.: "Not one Cent, L. Roloff." enclosed with a wreath. C.
309. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 307. REV.: An Indian head. C.
310. OB.: "S. Steinfeld Sole Agent for the U. S." "E. Sigel." Coat of Arms of France. REV.: "Principal Depot of the French Cognac Bitters 70 Nassau St." C. T. Size 15.
311. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 310. REV.: "Principal Depot 1863 of the French Cognac Bitters 70 Nassau St. N. Y." C. Size 15.
312. OB.: Inscription same as Obverse No. 310, but drawn a little closer together under the figure. C. Size 15.
313. OB.: "Story & Southworth Grocers 58 Vesey St New York." Three stars. REV.: A coin press. "1863 B & K." C. Size 13.
314. OB.: "Story & Southworth Grocers 53 Vesey St. N. Y." Two stars. REV.: An eagle on shield with ribbons inscribed, "E. Pluribus Unum" "United States of America 1863. E. S." 13 stars in shield. C. N.
315. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 314. But 14 stars in the shield. C.
316. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 314, but without the die sinker's initials. B. T.
317. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: "Not one Cent." within a wreath. C. B. GS. T.
318. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 317. The words "Not" and "one" close together. C. B. T.
319. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: "NOT one Cent." The word Not in large antique letters. N.
320. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: An Indian head surrounded by 13 stars, "1863. E. S." The seventh star directly over the first feather in the head. C.
321. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 320. Seventh star nearly between first and second feather of the head, and the die sinker's initials omitted. C. B. GS. T.
322. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 321. The seventh star directly over the third feather of the head. C. B. GS. T.
323. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: "United Country" in an oval, surrounded by a circle of 34 stars. C. B. GS. T.
324. OB.: Same as Obverse 314. REV.: Small bust of Washington in centre of a five pointed star. "E. Sigel 171 Willi N. Y." B. T.
325. OB.: Similar to Obverse No. 314. The lettering spread. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 324. C. B. GS. T.
326. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: "Not one Cent. L. Roloff." enclosed within a wreath. C.
327. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: Eagle on shield with ribbons inscribed, "E. Pluribus Unum." "United States Medal." "1863." C. B. GS. T.
328. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 316. B. GS. T.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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AND

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EDITORS:

CHARLES E. ANTHON,

President of the Society, Honorary Member of the Boston Numismatic Society, and of the
Rhode Island Numismatic Association,

AND

JOSEPH N. T. LEVICK,

Treasurer of the Society.

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AND

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VOL. III.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1869.

No. 9.

THE NEW YEAR.

We began our January number last year with a classical allusion which we thought appropriate and witty. We had more animal spirits then, editorially, than we now enjoy; and we indulged in visions of a subscription list destined on the ensuing first of May to stretch out longer than the line of Banquo's issue. But far otherwise had the fates decreed! Our labors, alas! have not proved so acceptable. The numismatic community is either too wise to be taught, and flouts us; or too ignorant to desire teaching, and routs us: and between the two suppositions our subscription remains unaugmented. Negotiations are in progress, the result of which may be the transference of the editorship to hands more able to suit the taste of the time and fill the pocket of the publisher. Should they fail, our child must die at the close of its third year of life, worn out by the measles of meanness, and the scarlatina of stinginess, and the whooping cough of contempt, and the marasmus of general neglect, and, finally, by the Cholera Infantum which carries off so many unoffending young creatures, before they have filled a page in the great ledger of accountability on high.

However this may be, we tender to our faithful few for the second time our ANNVM NOVVM FAVSTVM FELICEM. And when another year shall have rolled away, may the salutation be renewed by another and more welcome editorial voice to a wider circle, ay! and be again and again repeated, till our bantling reach to man's full years and prove an honor to his name, and a credit to many friends!

SCRAPS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

On a former occasion we ventured, without previous permission, to extract from the letters of various friends passages which we thought likely to interest or instruct our subscribers. We yielded also to the temptation to add a few which spoke in laudatory terms of our management of this publication. As no reproof of this course has thus far met our ear, we purpose to repeat the experiment, beginning this time by laying under contribution two letters of the complimentary kind, which however convey also information of value. We are gratified indeed at being enabled to record the approval of an authority so eminent as J. Carson Brevoort, Esq., President of the Long Island Historical Society. He writes us:

"I enclose three dollars for the American Journal of Numismatics, 1868-9. It is very instructive, and will, I trust, not be discontinued.

I have been examining my 'Fugio' cents, and find 22 obverse dies, and 24 reverse dies with the links. Do you know how many constitute a set?

Are large paper copies printed?—for, if so, I would much like to have Vols. II. and III. in that form besides the small paper ones. Mr. Norton gave me a large paper copy of the first volume."

It is quite beyond our power to answer Mr. Brevoort's first inquiry. The question is an interesting one, and has not, we think, been started before. In reply to the second, we can inform him that no large paper impressions were taken of any volume except the first. It was not until after two or three numbers of the second volume had been issued from a different press, that we learned of the existence of a few copies of the first volume on large paper; and it was then too late to make up for the inadvertence.

From a very kind and enthusiastic friend, Geo. C. Phillips, Esq., of Dayton, Ohio, we have just received the following:

"The JOURNAL for December, '68, is at hand, and I find that it contains its usual amount of interesting matter. Your article on 'Numismatics in Natural History' opens a new vein in the subject, one which I hope will be further explored. I regret that you feel compelled, in your last letter to me, to say that your 'efforts to elevate the pursuit of Numismatics are quite thrown away'. I can assure you that they are appreciated, though you at present may see no evidence of it. Your bread may be thrown upon the waters, but it must eventually return. Should our Magazine ever sink to the standard of the * * * concern, I very much fear the effect which would be produced on our science. The * * paper is essentially a 'collector's' assistant. It will do for boys accumulating cents (not *sense*); but, when you come to the study of Numismatics, it is as so much waste paper. I hope that you will continue at the helm until the JOURNAL reaches the open sea of success.

Below I give you a description of a Medal which I have never seen mentioned. It was struck to commemorate the visit of the Japanese embassy to Philadelphia in 1860. One in gold was given to the Chief of the embassy, and one in silver to each member. There were several more silver ones struck than were needed; and, as I happened to be in the city at the time, Mr. Bailey gave me one of the extra medals.

Silver; size 33; Obverse, Bust of Washington looking to the right, Leg., GEORGIUS WASHINGTON PRAES PRIM RER CONF AMER MDCCLXXXIX.; Reverse, Oak Wreath surrounding To THE JAPANESE EMBASSY FROM BAILEY & Co. JEWELLERS, PHILADELPHIA. 1860. The Medal is by Lovett".

With equal kindliness, but in more facetious mood, another of our brethren, one whose name is identical with that of

"The blind old man of Scio's rocky isle",

trusts that the JOURNAL

"is being well sustained, since it is a very readable publication, and its friends should declare, as the lamented Jackson did in regard to the Union: 'it must and shall be preserved!'"

Mr. Alfred Sandham writes from Montreal:

"I have great pleasure in remitting my subscription, and I consider it as three dollars well spent. I receive more than that amount in return, through the information which the Journal affords me, and I do sincerely trust that it may long continue to exist.

Should arrangements prove satisfactory, I hope to be able to place the work on "Canadian Coins" in the hands of subscribers by February 1, next, or perhaps sooner. The book will comprise about 75 pages, 8vo, illustrated by about 120 lithographed facsimiles of coins; and, should I issue the work myself, there will be about 30 woodcuts of Medals, with Chromo-lithographed facsimiles of the Seals of Canada as a frontispiece. It will be bound in cloth, gilt, and I think that it will be reasonable enough at One Dollar, Greenbacks".

Mr. R. Downing, of Cincinnati, approves of a new feature in our pages. He says:

"I have just glanced at the Journal, and find that you have named Mr. Day, Mr. Cleneay, and myself. I like your reminiscences. I think that I could give a few myself: as of when I took a Washington Cent of 1791 for a one cent pencil; and a gold guinea for two cents; and, again, an uncirculated Pine Tree Shilling for fifty cents, for which I got \$10. I am pleased to see that you intend to make photographs of some of your rarest cards. You must have some, of which I never heard".

Finally, from Mr. Cleneay of the same city, we are enabled to communicate the following interesting remarks on the "Copperhead" series of the West.

"In answer to your inquiry about my store-cards of the Copperhead variety, and whether I would exchange Silver or Nickel duplicates for other rare pieces, as you are 'running on those metals': The fact is I have paid very little attention to store-cards, either the old or new. In 1862-3, I dropped in at the office of W. R. Lanphear almost every day, and would find trays full of the Copperheads just from the press. It occurred to me that they would be sought for and collected as mementoes of the *War* if not as cards, and at the same time illustrate what our people had to resort to, when they were in the midst of a mighty rebellion (I might say the most INFERNAL rebellion that ever disgraced a civilized nation since the world was made), with their circulating medium depreciated so much that all even of the *Base* metal coin of the realm was withdrawn from circulation, and these copperheads were substituted for the retired government coin. In taking the above view of things, I concluded to call every day and get as many new pieces or names as were made. I also had some Nickel cents prepared, filed and polished, and left with them at the shop; and an arrangement was entered into, when a new Design was made to take one impression for me on one of my Nickel planchets. This put me in possession of over one hundred most beautiful pieces. I believe I have every design gotten up by Lanphear. His designs are more artistic and finer, I think, than those of Stanton, or any other of our die-sinkers.

I cannot tell you anything about either my old or new pieces, as they are not arranged, neither have I them catalogued. At some future time, I will let you know what I can do for you in the way of exchange in cards. I do not believe there could be half a dozen Nickel Copperheads found in all the collections in this city, leaving out mine. I have also twenty-three silver cards made by Hughes. They are beautiful specimens.

I believe there are several silver cards made by Hughes, in different cabinets. I think Downing has one. Zanoni had one (his own card). Was it sold with his collection in New York? I don't remember. There was a Hughes card sold in some sale in New York in 1864. I bought Hughes' entire collection of American Silver in 1865, and that is the way I came in possession of his Silver and a few Nickel Copperheads, which he made for his own collection.

Mason of Philadelphia, I see from his Magazine, is writing on the varieties of the '93 U. S. Cents. He has fallen into the common error of describing the Chain Cents as with '*stripes and stars*' on the edge".*

* We are indebted to a correspondent and subscriber for a sketch entitled "The Ogham Stone". It shall appear in our next number, *provided* "Amateur", as our contributor signs himself, will communicate to us, in confidence, his real name. We are under the necessity of requiring this favor, as a safeguard against unwittingly publishing what may have already appeared in print elsewhere.

COINS USED AS A MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.

"May 26, 1632, Mr. Wilton* returns with his wife, who was 'the pious daughter of Lady Mansfield'. 'Her Kinsman, old Mr. Dod, for her consolation under difficulties' which she might experience in America, 'sent a brass counter, a Silver crown, and a gold Jacobus, all of them securely wrapped up, with this instruction unto the gentleman who carried it, that he should first of all deliver only the counter, and if she received it with any show of discontent, he should then take no further notice of her; but if she gracefully resented (appreciated) that small thing for the sake of the hand it came from, he should then go on to deliver the silver, and so the gold; but withal assure her, that such would be the dispensations of God unto her and the other good people of New England, if they would be content and thankful with such little things as God at first bestowed upon them, they should, in time, have silver and gold enough. Mrs. Wilton accordingly, by her cheerful entertainment of the least remembrance from Mr. Dod, gave the gentleman occasion to go through with his whole present and the annexed advice". *Felt's "Ecclesiastical History of New England"*. Vol. 1, p. 158. J. C.

Boston, December, 1868.

JOHN LITTLEJOHN.

Prof. ANTHON.

DEAR SIR,—I find the following in a late number of the "Educator". No author's name is given. I have written to the Publisher of the Journal to inquire as to its origin.

If a selection, it may be already known to you: meantime I will communicate to you whatever I learn. I thought it might be worth reproduction in our "Journal" among the "Numismatic Poems".

In haste, Truly, Yours,

F. A. WOOD.

John Littlejohn was staunch and strong,
Upright and downright, scorning wrong;
He gave good weight, and paid his way,
He thought for himself, and he said his say.
Whenever a rascal strove to pass,
Instead of silver, money of brass,
He took his hammer, and said, with a frown,
"The coin is spurious, nail it down".

John Littlejohn was firm and true,
You could not cheat him in "two and two";
When foolish arguers, might and main,
Darkened and twisted the clear and plain,
He saw through the mazes of their speech
The simple truth beyond their reach;
And crushing their logic, said, with a frown,
"Your coin is spurious, nail it down".

John Littlejohn maintained the right,
Through storm and shine, in the world's despite;
When fools or quacks desired his vote,
Dosed him with arguments learned by rote,

Or by coaxing, threats, or promise, tried
To gain his support to the wrongful side,
"Nay, nay", said John, with an angry frown,
"Your coin is spurious, nail it down".

When told that kings had a right divine
And that the people were herds of swine,
That nobles alone were fit to rule,
That the poor were unimproved by school,
That ceaseless toil was the proper fate
Of all but the wealthy and the great,
John shook his head, and said, with a frown,
"The coin is spurious, nail it down".

When told that events might justify
A false and crooked policy,
That a decent hope of future good
Might excuse departure from rectitude,
That a lie, if white, was a small offence,
To be forgiven by men of sense,
"Nay, nay", said John, with a sigh and frown,
"The coin is spurious, nail it down".

NUMISMATICS IN CHARLESTON.

A NEW VERNON MEDAL.—THE "CAROLINA" MEDAL.—From Charleston, S. C., we have received of late several interesting letters. Their author is James H. Taylor, Esq., a widely esteemed numismatist. He informs us that the organization of a Numismatic Society in Charleston is being discussed there. The project is a most laudable one; and, as Mr. Taylor expresses a desire to be furnished with copies of the Constitutions of existing Societies, we invite all such as possess them in printed form to render aid by supplying him. Mr. Taylor contributes the two following valuable papers.

CHARLESTON, 5th January, 1869.

Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON, *College of the City of New York*.

DEAR SIR.—The enclosed communication appeared in the Charleston Courier this morning, and of course I took a look at the "Rare Medal". Mr. Appleton's papers in your Journal, September

* Rev. John Wilton, first Minister of Boston, New England, died August 7, 1667, aged 78.

1867, and January 1868, had made me familiar, so far as description goes, with the Vernon Medals. On examination I find that this does not precisely agree with any one described by him, and I am inclined to think it was struck by using the obverse die of one design, and the reverse of another. The Medal *is not* in very good condition. It is considerably worn on the edge, and the inscription is almost illegible in some places. I will endeavor to send you an impression from it.

Truly yours, &c.

J. H. T.

A RARE MEDAL.—We have been shown an old medal, found by a gentleman of this city, that is a perfect gem of antiquity, and over which we are confident that Numismatologists will go into ecstasies. It is about an inch in diameter, and the various figures and inscriptions on it are in a perfect state of preservation. On one side are raised busts of two distinguished naval officers, dressed in the naval costumes of the day, with the inscription "Admiral VERNON and Commodore BROWN" perfectly legible. On the reverse there is a representation of the harbor and town of Porto Bello, with two bastinades* defending it, while six ships under sail are entering the bay. The whole is surrounded by the inscription: "Took Porto Bello with only six ships November 22, 1739".

The medal is one of the kind struck off during a political contest in England in the time of the premiership of the elder WALPOLE. The reader of history will remember that Admiral HOZIER had been sent by WALPOLE to the Spanish Indies with a fleet of over thirty ships, and that he remained inactive for a length of time, finally returning home without having accomplished anything. This exasperated the opposition, who soon compelled him to send out a second expedition, which consisted of only six ships, under the command of Admiral VERNON, which was more successful, having captured the town on the 22d of November, 1739. These medals were then struck off in commemoration of the event, as is indicated by the face.

The one before us was found in the lot at the corner of Broad and Orange-street, where an extremely dilapidated house formerly stood, and is in an excellent state of preservation. It may be seen at this office for a few days.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 18th January, 1869.

Prof. CHARLES E. ANTHON.

DEAR SIR.—The March number of the "Journal of Numismatics" contains a paper on "The Carolina Medal" "read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, Thursday Evening, February 27th, 1868". A description is given of it, and reference made to Johnson's Traditions and Reminiscences of the American Revolution for its history. For the sake of perspicuity I copy the inscriptions: Obv. "Both hands filled for Britain"; Exergue, "George Reigning"; Rev. "Growing Arts adorn Empire"; Exergue, "Caroline Protecting 1736". I presume the only authority the compiler of the Lilliendahl catalogue had for calling this a "Carolina Medal", "struck by order of the Legislature of North Carolina, to commemorate the separation of the Province into North and South Carolina in 1736" was Johnson's Traditions. The statement has never had my acquiescence. The separation of the Province was officially announced in 1729, but was not effected until 1732, the medal bearing date 1736, and furnishing no evidence commemorative of that event. But the Catalogue of Dr. Richard Meade, published in 1755, describing the same medal, adds these words, "This is Mr. Jernagan's Silver Medal or Ticket for the sale of his famous Cistern". The writer of the paper above alluded to asks, "Who was Jernagan? What was his Cistern"? and these questions I suppose are not yet answered, although Mr. Bushnell explored the matter and sought information from Mr. Cureton, Keeper of the British Museum, who replied "that he knew nothing about it, except that the piece was always known in England as the Cistern Medal."

I submit the following extract from Knight's Pictorial London, Vol. 3, p. 87, as a probable explanation of the mystery of the medal, and a clear account of its origin, and use. About the year 1730 the British Parliament had under consideration the construction of the Westminster Bridge, and, to raise funds for this object, they passed an act authorizing a Lottery for £650,000. While this bill for the Bridge was in progress, the following curious incident occurred: "On the 2d of March, 1735, one Henry Jernagan, goldsmith, petitioned the House, stating, that he had made a Silver Cistern, that had been acknowledged by all persons of skill, who had seen the same, to excel whatever of the kind had been attempted in this Kingdom; that, after an expense of several thousand pounds on the workmanship alone, exclusive of the weight in silver, and after great hazards in the furnace, and four years of application to the raising and adorning the model the Cistern now remained on his hands". The House voted an instruction to the Committee on the Bridge to make provision for the petitioner by allowing him to dispose of his Cistern by Lottery; and these pieces are nothing more than Lottery Tickets for Henry Jernagan's Silver Cistern. For that purpose they were exceedingly appropriate. Jernagan's work was not only valuable but highly artistic. It was doubtless a chef-d'œuvre, and his tickets were in a measure emblematic and suggestive. They quietly yet truthfully give us whole pages of history. "George Reigning" expressed a fact, George II. being

* With all due deference to the Reporter of the Charleston Courier, we must remark that we have always been wont to regard the *bastinado* as an offensive not a defensive work. Did he mean *bastions*?—ED.

King; but in 1736 Queen Caroline was holding her Court as Regent, the King being in Holland, and this is well expressed by the "Caroline Protecting". The figures represent protecting and fostering power, under which agriculture and the arts flourish. Connected with the object for which this medal, or Ticket, was struck, nothing could be more appropriate in design and inscription, and I presume the execution of the Cistern was equally excellent. I suggest that the piece be known hereafter as the "Jernagan Cistern Medal".

Truly, Yours

J. H. T.

HONG-KONG COINAGE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., JANUARY 11th, 1869.

Prof. CHARLES E. ANTHON, Editor, &c.

DEAR SIR,—In the December number of the Journal mention is made of English Colonial coins, struck for use in China, as being rare and not having been put into circulation. I think this must be an error, as I have seen more or less of them, all in circulated condition. I send you rubbings of the Dollar, Ten Cents, One Cents and One Mill.

Yours Truly,

C. P. NICHOLS.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "ROBERT HEWITT, JR., 93 Wall St., Cor. Sec'y", will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, Thursday, December 10th, 1868.—The President in the chair. A copy of Hawkins' "English Silver Coins", and a Set of U. S. Fractional Currency were received as a donation from Mr. E. Cogan, and the thanks of the Society were voted.

The Corresponding Secretary read letters from Messrs. C. Gschwend; W. J. Jencks, of Philadelphia; C. S. Fellows, Boston; E. W. Parson; and Moore of Trenton Falls.

The President proposed as Resident Member Mr. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, and, under suspension of the rules, he was unanimously elected.

Mr. Geo. P. Upton, of Chicago, was, on nomination by Mr. Hewitt, elected a Corresponding Member.

On motion, a Committee was resolved on, with power, to consider the propriety of an Anniversary Dinner, and Messrs. Wood, Mackenzie and Hewitt were appointed such Committee.

The President exhibited, from his Cabinet, eleven fine specimens of the Medal-Dollars commemorating events in the reign of Ludwig I., late King of Bavaria. This eccentric monarch, grandfather of the present king Ludwig II., was compelled to abdicate in 1848, and died at Nice, on the 29th of February last year, peculiar even in the date of his death, and leaving a high (old) reputation as a lover of art and Lola Montez. Having conceived the happy idea of making his coinage interesting through a series of Reverses connected with the chief incidents of his administration, he caused to be struck a series of large silver dollars, thirty-nine in number, all bearing his head on the obverse, but each with an appropriate design and inscription on the other side. A complete collection of them does not, probably, exist on this side of the Atlantic. We subjoin—from a work, published at Leipzig, 1853, with beautiful electrotypes facsimiles of all these coins—a complete list of this desirable suite, for those who may wish to attempt its formation. The separate pieces are not infrequent at sales.

I. PIECES COMMEMORATIVE OF STATE-AFFAIRS.

1. Foundation of the Bavaria-Würtemberg Customs-Union, 1827.
2. Treaty of Commerce between Bavaria, Prussia, Würtemberg and Hesse, 1829.
3. Customs-Union with Prussia, Saxony, Hesse, and Thuringia, 1833.
4. Accession of Baden to the German Customs-Union, 1833.
5. Consecration of the "Pillar of the Constitution", erected by Count Schönborn, 1828.
6. Bavaria's Fidelity, 1830.
7. Bavaria's Attachment to her Reigning House, 1834.
8. The Diet, 1834.
9. To the 30,000 Bavarians, who fell in the Russian War, 1833.
10. The King's Motto, 1831.
11. Establishment of the Bavarian Mortgage-Bank, 1835.
12. Monetary Union of the South-German States, 1837.
13. Division of the Kingdom on a Historical Basis, 1838.
14. Opening of the first Steam Railroad in Germany, between Nürnberg and Fürth, 1835.
15. The Ludwigscanal, 1846.

II. PIECES COMMEMORATIVE OF EVENTS IN THE ROYAL HOUSE.

1. Blessings of Heaven. The Royal Family, 1828.
2. King Ludwig's Accession, 1825.
3. Otto, Prince of Bavaria, first King of Greece, 1832.
4. Monument of King Maximilian Joseph, erected by Munich, 1835.
5. Erection of the equestrian statue of Maximilian I., Elector of Bavaria, 1839.
6. Marriage of Crown-prince Maximilian of Bavaria to Princess Mary of Prussia, 1842.
7. Monument of the separation of Queen Theresa from her son King Otto, 1845.
8. Erection of Otto's Chapel, 1836.
9. Ludwig I. resigns the crown to his son Maximilian I., 1848.
10. Foundation of the Order of St. Michael, 1837.
11. Foundation of the Order of Theresa by Queen Theresa of Bavaria, 1827.
12. Founding of the Order of Ludwig, 1827.
13. Birth of Hereditary Prince Ludwig and Prince Royal Ludwig, 1845.

III. PIECES COMMEMORATIVE OF SCIENCE AND ART.

1. Removal of the Ludwig-Maximilian University from Landshut to Munich.
2. "To Merit its Crowns". Reichenbach and Frauenhofer, 1826.
3. Commitment of an Institution of Education to the Benedictines, 1835.
4. Centennial Celebration of the Founding of the University of Erlangen, 1845.
5. Erection of the statue of Albert Dürer at Nürnberg, 1846.
6. Erection at Würzburg of the statue of Prince-Bishop Julius Echter, 1847.
7. Erection at Munich of the statue of Glück, 1848.
8. The Walhalla, 1842.
9. Erection of the statue of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter in Bayreuth, 1841.
10. The "Hall of Generals", 1844.
11. Statue of Chancellor von Kreittmayr at Munich, 1845.

Adjourned to the second Thursday in January.

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

January, 1869.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on the 7th inst. The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the current year: President, Jeremiah Colburn; Vice President and Curator, Judge J. P. Putnam; Treasurer, Henry Davenport; Secretary, William S. Appleton; Acting Secretary, John H. Ellis.

Mr. G. F. Seavey exhibited some pattern pieces struck in the United States Mint in 1867 and 1868. One had on the reverse "5 Cents", in a laurel wreath, with the legend "In God we trust". Another had on the reverse the Roman numeral "V" in a laurel wreath, the ends of which were connected by a ribbon on which were inscribed the words: "In God we trust", while above the ribbon was a small Maltese cross. There were a three cent piece and one cent of the same date (1868), bearing respectively on the reverse simply the Roman numerals "III" and "I" in laurel wreaths. Mr. Seavey also exhibited an aluminum pattern piece, which had on the obverse a delicate female head decorated with long flowing feathers, and a ribbon bearing the inscription "Union and Liberty". On the reverse was a "V" on a Union shield, with the legend "In God we trust", in small letters. The date was 1867. The work on all these pieces was light: the execution not at all above the average of our small nickel coin, and there was a singular lack of beauty in the designs.

Dr. S. A. Green drew attention to the following statement made by the Rev. Andrew Burnaby, Vicar of Greenwich, in a book published at London in 1775, entitled "Travels through the Middle Settlements in North America. 1750-60":

"There is less paper money in this colony (Massachusetts Bay,) than in any other of America; the current coin is chiefly gold and silver; and Boston is the only place, I believe, where there is a mint to coin money".

This statement is preserved in a French translation of the second edition of the book made by M. Willd, and published in Lausanne, in Switzerland, in 1778. It could have had no other foundation, however, than that of some chance story, and is manifestly incorrect. There was no established mint, and no coins are known to have been struck in America between the Pine Tree issue from the mint of John Hull in 1652, and the issue of the State Cents in 1783; except the Higley Coppers, of Connecticut; the Maryland Silver, struck by Chalmers, and the "Nova Constellatio" coppers, bearing the date of 1783. The different State coins followed hard upon the latter. The only possible exceptions are, the unique pine tree penny belonging to Mr. Wm. S. Appleton, from

a die engraved by Paul Revere, and struck in Boston in 1776, probably as a pattern piece, but never adopted by the State, and also the Vermont pattern piece, bearing date 1776, and the "Janus" copper, both in the collection of Mr. Stickney, of Salem.

Mr. Colburn read a short paper in regard to the counterfeit pine tree money that made its appearance in 1856, which is here presented as it may put future collectors on their guard,

"In the summer of 1856 I was waited upon by a person from New York city, who desired to see my collection of coins and medals. When shown my pine tree money he made inquiry as to the varieties. I showed him Felt's work on the Massachusetts currency, which he was very desirous to obtain. He asked me if I had ever seen the "Good Samaritan" piece, and the silver penny, as figured in Folkes' Coins. I informed him that I did not believe that any such coins were struck. He afterwards obtained a copy of Mr. Felt's book. Shortly after a notice appeared in the Boston Journal, saying that a hoard of "pine tree money", had been found in Chelsea. After much inquiry I was convinced that no coins had been found there, and that the item had been got up for a special purpose. Within a week or two after the appearance of the notice, a collector in this city purchased a set of the coins, including the penny, the Good Samaritan piece, and the ["N. E."] shilling and sixpence ["VI."]; the last two pieces were facsimiles from the plate in "Felt's Currency"—even to the lines across the sides of the pieces, which do not exist except in the fancy of the artist. I wrote to the person who fabricated the dies saying I should like to procure a set of the pine tree money lately found in Chelsea. Shortly after he replied and furnished me with a set of five pieces, on certain terms specified in his letters which are still in my possession. A well-known collector in the city of New York soon after exposed the fraud, and the individual who had issued the bogus pieces at once denied having ever had anything to do in relation to the matter. Occasionally specimens of them are found in collections and are difficult to be detected. I think they are all of silver and all exceedingly well executed.

Adjourned to the fourth of February.

JOHN HARVARD ELLIS, *Acting Secretary.*

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, December 21, 1868.—An interesting feature of this meeting was the exhibition of specimens of the 1793 cent. Some very fine pieces were shown by Messrs. Jenks, Gorton, and Winsor. The Liberty Cap (cracked die) and Clover Leaf varieties belonging to the latter gentleman attracted special notice, one for its condition, and the other for its rarity.

The Secretary exhibited a fine specimen of the Higley copper from the cabinet of Mr. P. Gschwend, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Letters were received from Messrs. S. S. Crosby, E. B. Wynn, P. Gschwend, Jr., and others.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

[On looking over our papers the other day, we found minutes of a meeting of this Society, held some time ago, which we had overlooked and neglected to insert in the JOURNAL. In apologizing for our carelessness and atoning for it, as far as we can, by now publishing the communication, we trust that the recent absence of intelligence from our respected friends in Montreal has not been owing to this cause, or, if so, that they will speedily renew the transmission of their proceedings, which we shall always be pleased to print for our readers' benefit.]

A meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening, 10th June, at their rooms, Craig St. J. L. BRONSDON, Esq., President, in the chair.

Two Bronze Medals of the McGill University of Montreal, viz., the "Prince of Wales," and the "Holmes," were presented by Mr. McLachlan. Mr. Sandham presented the first proof of a border, for the prospectus of the book on Canadian Coins, on which there is an engraving of the rare Upper Canada Copper Company's Coin, also the rare Montreal store card, "Owen's Ropery." Mr. McLachlan exhibited a medal of the Natural History Society of Montreal, description as follows, obv. An owl standing on a branch of a tree, with a twig in its mouth. Legend, "TANDEM. FIT. SURCULUS," rev., An oval garter in the centre, inscription "PALMAM. QUI. MERUIT. FERAT."; over the garter, the words, PRIZE.MEDAL. Legend, NATURAL. HISTORY. SOCIETY. MONTREAL. Size 28.

This medal was struck for the Natural History Society of Montreal, about the year 1835, but little is known of its origin, or by whom struck or where. It is undoubtedly an English medal. It was first given as a prize for Essays on the Natural History of Canada, for which advertisements were inserted

in the city papers, calling for Essays. They remained forgotten, in the possession of Dr. Holmes till his death, when they went into the possession of Dr. David, for about ten years, who handed them over to the Society. Commencing in 1863, a medal was given annually to the member who has labored most, in advancing the knowledge of the Natural History of Canada. The member on whom the honor was conferred this year was Principal Dawson, Chancellor of the McGill College and University of Montreal. There were struck about 24 Bronze, and 12 Silver copies. At present there remain in the possession of the Society 3 copies in Silver, and 20 in Bronze.

Mr. Sandham exhibited two engravings, one the burning of the Parliament Houses at Montreal in 1849, the other the ruins of the same after the fire.

At this fire there was destroyed a library of 50,000 volumes, of which 1800 were on Canada.

The Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada, presented one of their Bronze Medals. On motion the meeting adjourned.

DEATH OF JAMES B. LONGACRE, ESQ.—MEETING AT THE MINT.

At noon, yesterday, all the officers, clerks, and workmen of the United States Mint assembled to take official notice of the death of Mr. Longacre, late Engraver of the establishment.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Booth, melter and refiner, Dr. H. R. Linderman, director, was called to the chair, and Mr. A. L. Snowden, chief coiner, was chosen secretary. On assuming the chair, Dr. Linderman addressed the meeting as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The occasion of our meeting this morning is one of peculiar solemnity. A man, venerable in age, exalted in character, and beloved by all who knew him, has, after a life of usefulness and honor, been suddenly struck down by death, and his mortal remains now lie enshrouded in the habiliments of the tomb.

I refer to Mr. James B. Longacre, who, since the year 1844, filled with skill and fidelity the office of engraver at the Mint. Although our departed friend had reached the ripe age of seventy-five, his physical and mental powers were so well preserved, that it was not unreasonable to hope his useful life might be spared for at least a few years more: but it was otherwise ordered, and he was permitted to die, as it were, in the harness, and to rest from his labors without having suffered any of the infirmities usually attendant upon old age. My acquaintance with Mr. Longacre dates back to the year 1853, from which time to the day of his death our relations were of the most friendly and confidential character. So much so, that perhaps no man in this institution knew him better than I. And now, that he has passed beyond the reach of praise or censure, I do his memory but simple justice when I state, that in all that time I never knew Mr. Longacre to say or do that which any man could truthfully say was wrong, or that was unbecoming a faithful officer, or a high-minded Christian gentleman, and I may add, that it will ever be to me a source of pride and satisfaction that I enjoyed the esteem and confidence of that pious, just, and learned man.

Mr. Longacre, my friends, was no ordinary man. His talents were of a high order, and would, with his industrious and frugal habits, have enabled him to achieve success and distinction in any professional or business career. His refined nature, however, appeared to avoid the sharp conflicts of life, and he sought, in quiet devotion to art, a congenial field for the exercise of his powers, and in it he achieved a success sufficient to satisfy a reasonable ambition. He reached by merit alone the honorable position of engraver of the National Mint, and so discharged its duties for a period of a quarter of a century as to command the continued confidence of the government and the public. Mr. Longacre was a man of strong religious faith, and adorned that faith by his daily walk and conversation. Like all truly great and good men, he was modest in deportment. His official duties were performed with a faithfulness worthy of all commendation; whilst his intercourse with his brother officers and subordinates was characterized by dignity, frankness, and urbanity, and the utmost kindness. After a long and useful life, and with faculties unimpaired, our friend passed peacefully and contented to his rest. Let us ever cherish his memory, and strive to emulate his virtues.

Mr. BARBER, assistant engraver, then delivered a high eulogium on the character of the deceased as an artist and Christian gentleman. Mr. WM. E. DUBOIS, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

JAMES B. LONGACRE, our engraver, has left the Mint, no more to return. Having passed the boundary line of threescore years and ten with an eye not dim, though with natural force abated, he still sat at his bench a few days since, at work with the graver which he handled so skillfully, and which has given character to our coinage for twenty-four years. Now, by a rapid disease, he is numbered with the dead. We, the officers, clerks, and workmen of the Mint have assembled to join in a testimony to his worth, both as an officer and a man; therefore,

Resolved, That, while we know that our departed friend had filled up the time appointed to man on earth, it is with profound sorrow that we record his departure, and the loss of his services to this institution and to the country.

Resolved, That the pain of separation is greatly mitigated by the fact, that a well-spent life and a thorough Christian preparation rendered him so well fitted to realize those heavenly hopes which were his chief source of happiness.

Resolved, That in the line of his profession, we claim for him a fine artistical taste, a mind capable of meritorious designs, and a hand adequate to carry them through; so that the devices on our coins, however limited by legislative restrictions and by popular ideas, compare favorably with those of any other country.

Resolved, That in social intercourse we found him to be able, dignified, polite, and friendly; retiring without being reserved; possessed of large information, by study and travel; pure in speech and action, and firm in what he considered the path of duty. We accept the lessons afforded by his consistent character, and by this fresh warning of our own mortality.

Resolved, That we will attend his funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be signed by the officers of this meeting, and conveyed to the family of the deceased.—*Phila. Press, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.*

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AND

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AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MARCH, 1869.



NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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President of the Society, Honorary Member of the Boston Numismatic Society, and of the
Rhode Island Numismatic Association,

AND

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GENERAL AGENT,

EDWARD COGAN, 106 William Street.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

No. 11.

JUST PUBLISHED,
PRICE \$1.00 American Currency,



OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA;
BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

Life Member of the Numismatic & Antiquarian Society of Montreal, Corresponding Member Amer. Num. & Arch. Society of New York.

This work gives a short sketch of the history of the currency, and fully describes all the Coins and Tokens of the Dominion, together with all matters of interest connected with each coin or medal. The rarity of different specimens are also noted. The work includes 216 Coins and Tokens, and 42 Medals, illustrated by 150 *fac-similes* of some of the principal varieties.

As there are many curious incidents bearing upon the Coins of Canada, the majority of which are almost unknown to Numismatists, this work, which is the only one upon the subject, must prove both valuable and interesting.

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being payable in tobacco at a fixed value, and traffic for goods being carried on with such furs as were obtained by traders licensed to deal with the Indians.

During one period of great distress and civil difficulty, his lordship's cattle were taken from the office from which one of our terms indicating money is derived, and discharged from the obligation due to certain soldiers who were somewhat mutinous on account of not being paid for their services, and in 1650, instead of a money tax, a levy of half a bushel of corn per poll was imposed.

RE,

commanded,

investigation in the American colonies, it was soon discovered and fully inquired into by S. F. Johnson, a laborer in the *Historical Society* of the Early Currency in the former colony. Mr. Johnson is able of the prices which were paid for wood-cuts, which happened to be on writing to Baltimore. The Maryland Historical Society has since been able to Colonial records and Ed.

long period after their first settlement. While settlers were scarce, there was but little difficulty in obtaining tobacco, and the value of tobacco was seriously abridged,

* * * difficulties, in reference to a new settlement of tobacco, and thus the money, therefore, the rents of land were not the same article,



A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

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VOL. III.

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No. 11.

THE COINAGE OF LORD BALTIMORE,

BY S. F. STREETER,

With a Tabular View of the Prices which it has recently commanded,

BY DANIEL PARISH, JR.



The Coinage of Lord Baltimore having been made a subject of investigation in the American Numismatic and Archæological Society during the past winter, it was soon discovered that more than ten years ago the whole matter had been thoroughly inquired into by S. F. Streeter, of Baltimore, Md., who had published the result of his labors in the *Historical Magazine*, for February, 1858. Of his article, entitled "Sketch of the Early Currency in Maryland and Virginia", we here republish all that relates to the former colony. Mr. Parish, Librarian of the Society, has contributed an instructive TABLE of the prices which specimens have lately brought; and we have illustrated the whole by wood-cuts, which happened to be in our possession, of the SHILLING and the SIXPENCE. On writing to Baltimore, we learned that Mr. Streeter is no longer living. His decease occurred over two years ago. He had been a very active and intelligent member of the Maryland Historical Society, and is thought to have left many interesting papers relating to Colonial records and traditions.

Ed.

The principal production of Maryland, as well as of Virginia, for a long period after their first settlement, was tobacco; and this also formed their principal article of currency. While settlers and servants were few in number, and the price of the article was high, there was but little difficulty; but as the population, and consequently the production, increased, and the value of tobacco suffered a marked diminution, the resources and comforts of the colonists were seriously abridged, and their progress impeded.

* * * * *

Maryland, from the first period of her settlement, suffered similar difficulties, in reference to a circulating medium, to those experienced in Virginia. Indeed, the establishment of a new settlement engendered an additional competition, which tended to depress the value of tobacco, and thus made it less available than before as an article of currency. The amount of money, therefore, which found its way into the colony, or which remained there, was but small; the rents of land being payable in tobacco at a fixed value, and traffic for goods being carried on in the same article, or with such furs as were obtained by traders licensed to deal with the Indians.

During one period of great distress and civil difficulty, his lordship's cattle were made to fulfil the office from which one of our terms indicating money is derived, and discharged a pecuniary obligation due to certain soldiers who were somewhat mutinous on account of not receiving their pay; and in 1650, instead of a money tax, a levy of half a bushel of corn per poll was made upon the in-

habitants of Ann Arundel, St. Mary's, and Kent counties, for the support of Governor William Stone. Powder and shot were also common articles of currency, and formed, as in Virginia, almost the only medium in which ship duties were paid; when, at the suggestion of some of the leading colonists, his lordship began to entertain the idea of providing a currency for his colony, which would greatly diminish the obstacles then existing in the way of trade, and, it was hoped, prove profitable to him, as well as advantageous to the colony.

He accordingly had the dies prepared in London, and specimens of the coins which he proposed to put in circulation struck off, which, with letters to the governor and council, and to his brother, Philip Calvert, he despatched on the 12th of October, 1659. The nature of these communications will appear from the following extracts from the original records of the council:—

"At a Councill held at Bushwood, Mr. Syles howse, in St. Mary's County, on Saturday, the 3d of March, 1659-60,

"Present,—The Gov. Josias Fendall, Esq.; Philip Calvert, Esq., Secretary; Thomas Gerrard, Esquier, Coll. John Price, Robert Clarke, Esqr., Col. Nathaniell Utye, Baker Brooke, Esqr., Doctor Luke Barber.

"Then was read his L'd's Letter, directed to his Lieutenant and Councill, dated 12th of October, and directed to the Secretary, touching the Mint, as followeth, viz.:

"After my hearty commendations, &c. Having with great paines and charge, procured Necessaries for a particular coyne to be currant in Maryland, a sample whereof, in a peece of a shilling, a sixpence, and a groate, I herewith send you, I recommend it to you to promote, all you can, the dispersing it, and by Proclamation to make currant within Maryland, for all payments upon contracts or causes happening or arising after a day to be by you limited in the said Proclamation: And to procure an act of Assembly for the punishing of such as shall counterfeit the said Coyne, or otherwise offend in that behalfe, according to the form of an act recommended by me last year to my Governour and Secretary; or as neere it as you can procure from the Assembly, and to give me your advice next year touching what you think best to be further done in that matter touching coyne; for, if encouragement be given by the good success of it this yeare there wilbe abundance of adventurers in it next yeare."

With this communication was also forwarded the following letter to his brother Philip, then Secretary of State:

"To my most affectionat loving brother, PHILIP CALVERT, ESQR., at St. Mary's, in Maryland.

I sent a sample of the Maryland money, with directions for the procuring it to pass, because I understood by letters this yeare from the Governor and you and others that there was no doubt but the people there would accept of it, which if we find they do, there wilbe meanes found to supply you all there with money enough; but though it would be a very great advantage to the Colony that it should pass current there, and an utter discouragment for the future supply of any more, if there be not a certain establishment this yeare and assurance of its being vented and currant there, yet it must not be imposed upon the people but by a Lawe there made by their consents in a Generall Assembly, which I pray faile not to signify to the Governor and Councill there to gether from me, by shewing them this Letter from

Your most affectionat Brother

C. BALTIMORE.

London, 12th October, 1659".

Ten days after the reception of his lordship's letters, and the discussion in council of the question of the best mode of introducing his new coinage among the people, governor Fendall, with a part of the council, attempted to revolutionize the province, and, throwing off all dependence upon Lord Baltimore, to concentrate all power in themselves. They were probably incited to this by the unsettled state of affairs in England; but they soon found there was no hope of success, and were glad to give in their submission to the newly restored king, and to Lord Baltimore, as the lawful proprietary of the province.

The confusion that followed this wild attempt of Fendall and his party, of course, rendered it impossible to carry out the proposed plan in reference to a specie currency. According to his lordship's prudent and just instructions, the coins were not to be forced upon the people; on the contrary, he would not consent to their introduction, until the people, by their representatives, had not only expressed their assent, but had even invited their emission.

Philip Calvert received his commission to act as governor in November, 1660, and complied as promptly as possible with the wishes and instructions of his brother. In April following, an assembly was held in St. John's, and, at his instance, an act was drawn up and passed, "for setting up a mint within the Province of Maryland".

After a preamble, setting forth the fact that the want of money is a great hinderance to the advancement of the colony in trade and prosperity, the Burgesses agree to the following enactments:

BALTIMORE COINAGE,

GROATS.			PENNIES.				
DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.	BUYER.	NO. OF LOT.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.	BUYER.	Total of all pieces in each sale.
otherwise fine".....	\$15 50.	Cohen....					\$32 50
e. From Cuff sale in England".....	22 50.	Woodward					53 00
							58 50
							21 00
nt impression".....	31 00.	Putnam..					113 00
this Coin".....	19 00.						19 00
good, Reverse fine".....	18 00.	Lightbody.					33 50
ever seen so fine".....	25 00.	McCoy...					58 00
							11 00
	18 00.	Jerome...					49 00
ne condition".....	10 00.	Attinelli.					21 00
an the last".....	20 00.						55 50
							36 00
							25 50
							15 50
							31 25
							18 50
ly uncirculated".....	26 00.		2,307.	"In the finest possible condition"...	\$370 00.	C. I. Bushnell.	\$438 50
l for ten pieces.....	\$205 00			Total for one piece.....	\$370 00	Total, 39 pieces	\$1090 25
Averaging.....	\$20 50						

I. That his lordship be petitioned to set up a mint for the coining of money within the province.

II. That the money coined therein be of as good silver as English sterling money.

III. That every shilling, so coined, weigh above ninepence, in such silver; and other pieces in proportion.

IV. That the offences of clipping, scaling, counterfeiting, washing, or in any way diminishing such coin, be punishable with death, and forfeiture of lands, goods, &c., to the Lord Proprietary.

V. That his lordship receive said coin in payment for rents and all amounts due to him.

These proceedings were transmitted to the proprietary in England; upon the receipt of which he prepared to send to the colony a sufficient quantity of coin to supply its wants. The main object was now to throw a considerable amount at once into circulation; and to this end the aid of the assembly was again invoked. At the session of April, 1662, an act was passed, requiring every householder and freeman "to take up ten shillings per poll of the newly issued coin, for every taxable under their charge and custody, and pay for the same in good casked tobacco, at two pence per pound, to be paid upon tender of the said sums of money, proportionably for each respective family".

The effect of this measure was to cause a forced exchange of sixty pounds of tobacco by every tithable for ten shillings of the new coinage; and, as there were at least five thousand tithables then in the province, this act alone, if it were carried fully into effect, must have thrown into circulation coin to the amount of twenty-five hundred pounds sterling.

It is probable that the new emission proved acceptable to the people, as it must have greatly facilitated exchanges; yet it by no means superseded tobacco as an article of currency. That still continued largely in use, especially in important transactions; and many of the public dues were still collected in tobacco, and not in coin. What was the amount of this new currency in circulation at any time after, we have no means of ascertaining; neither do we know when it began to be disused.

Nearly ten years after, (as we learn from Ogilby's *America*, a rare and valuable publication of the date of 1671,) there were in circulation in the colony, "besides English and other foreign coyns, some of his Lordships own coyn, as Groats, Sixpences, and Shillings, which his Lordship, at his own charge, caus'd to be coyn'd and dispers'd throughout that Province. 'T is equal in fineness of silver", says the same writer, "to English Sterling, being of the same Standard, but of somewhat less weight. It hath on the one side his Lordships coat of arms, stamp'd with this motto circumscrib'd '*Crescite et Multiplicamini*'; and on the other side, his Lordships Effigies, circumscribed thus: '*Cæcilius, Dominus Terræ Mariæ, &c.*'"

From the title of the act of assembly of 1661, in Bacon's laws of Maryland, some have inferred that a mint was established, and that the coinage was actually done in Maryland; but it appears more probable that the coins were struck in England, under the supervision of the lord proprietary, and transmitted to the governor, as circumstances made it necessary or convenient. The operation was a profitable one, inasmuch as the shilling contained but about seventy-five per cent. of its nominal value in silver, and was exchanged, in the first instance, for tobacco at the ordinary price.

Specimens of this coinage, so interesting in the commercial and pecuniary history of Maryland, have been placed in the cabinet of the Maryland Historical Society, through the liberality of George Peabody, Esq., of London, one of its honorary members.



WHAT TO LOOK FOR.

No. 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK, 17th March, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR:—Having received lately several letters from persons living in different States, inquiring which are the rarest pieces of the regular issue of United States' Coins, I take the liberty of asking of you, as a favor, to allow me a few lines in the NUMISMATIC JOURNAL, not only in order that I may reply to those who have asked for the information, but also for the benefit of such as have *not* done so. I presume that, as "knowledge is no burden", they will have no objection to be made acquainted with some useful facts. I therefore subjoin the following list:

In SILVER DOLLARS: 1794, 1804 (and this, as is already well known, is by far the rarest of all), 1836 (particularly the one with the name of Gobrecht in the field of the Dollar between the base of the figure of Liberty and the date). The ordinary type is comparatively common, and only valuable when in fine proof condition. Then follow the 1838, '39, '51, '52, '54, and '58.

In HALF DOLLARS: The only two that can properly be called rare are the 1796 and 1797. I would here, however, remark that the 1794 in uncirculated condition is *extremely* difficult to meet with. I have known as yet of but *one*, and that is in the possession of my friend, Mr. Charles Marcan, of Baltimore.

The QUARTER DOLLARS of 1823 and 1827.

The DIMES of 1796, '97, '98, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804; but only rare in very fine condition, excepting the 1800, and more especially the 1804, which it is somewhat difficult to find, even in anything like a fair condition.

In regard to the HALF DIMES, the most difficult to obtain are the 1802, which is *extremely* scarce, and the 1805. The first is generally very poor, and the second hardly ever in more than *good* condition, and this but seldom. Next in rarity are the 1801 and 1803, which are very much valued in fine condition, and do not very often make their appearance in even a fair state of preservation. The 1794, '95, '96, '97 cannot be considered at all rare, but are very desirable when *uncirculated*.

In the preceding observations my object has been to answer a direct inquiry. It must not, however, be assumed that there are not many other pieces in the Silver and Copper series that are almost as desirable as those mentioned, which are only specified as being most generally in demand.

In CENTS, those of 1793, 1799, 1804, 1809, and 1811 are most generally in demand; and although neither of these is really rare, yet they are very seldom found in very fine and particularly in uncirculated condition. Of the 1799 I have never yet met with *one* that I could call *perfectly uncirculated*.

In HALF CENTS, the 1796, 1802, 1811, 1831, '36, and all of the 1840s, including 1849 *small* date (the large date being quite common), and the 1852 are the rarest and most eagerly sought after. The prices of all the pieces before enumerated so entirely depend upon their condition that I cannot name any price as a safe guide to collectors.

Having now answered the inquiries I referred to, I will make a few brief remarks in reference to the Gold Series. There are so few, however, that are interested in collecting gold that these observations certainly belong to those who have not made any inquiries about any series at all. First, then, the most rare is the 1815 Five Dollar Gold piece, of which, I believe, at present only two are known to the collectors generally. The Twenty Dollar Gold piece of 1849 was the first one issued of that denomination, and is the only one that is really rare. In the Ten Dollar pieces, the 1796 and 1797 are a trifle more desirable than the 1795; but the varieties, viz.: the first with the reverse of the large Eagle, and the second with the small Eagle, are scarcer and more valuable than the others. The same observations may be made with respect to the Five Dollar pieces of 1795, '96, and '97, I mean in regard to the various reverses. The others that are considered the scarcest are the 1822, 1824, and 1828. The Two and a Half pieces that are scarce are the 1796, with and without stars, 1797, and 1798. You see, dear sir, I have taken a few more lines than the few asked for; but it seemed to me a pity to leave the Gold out in the cold.

Yours, faithfully,

EDWARD COGAN.

To Doctor CHAS. E. ANTHON.

AUTOGRAPHS OF THE "SIGNERS".

(CONTINUED.)

The Signers comprising the *Middle Class* are of rather more scarcity than the Eastern, some of the names being among the rarest of the series.

The New York Signers are William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, and Lewis Morris; and they are all difficult to obtain.

FLOYD is about the most common of the New York signers. Most of the specimens I have met with were addressed to Lewis Morris, being dated about 1790, and on matters relative to the State Militia, and they were all in very good condition. \$6 to \$10 is the value of an A.L.S.

LIVINGSTON is very scarce, and a fine A.L.S. commands \$12 to \$15 A.D.S. are sometimes found, and are worth from \$7 to \$10.

LEWIS is also scarce, and of about the same value as Livingston. Letters are sometimes met with signed *Francis Lewis & Son*, which form of signature is not very desirable, though even in that form a good specimen will bring \$5.

L. MORRIS is the rarest of the New York names. A good A.L.S. is well worth \$20. I have never been so fortunate as to meet with it in any shape.

The New Jersey Signers are Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, and Abraham Clark.

STOCKTON is of great rarity. We are unable to place any valuation on it, for the reason that it is almost unobtainable. Collectors are sometimes imposed upon by letters of his son, of the same name, whose writing and signature very much resemble those of the Signer. The latter, however, died in 1781, and all the son's letters are of more recent date.

WITHERSPOON and CLARK are about of equal scarcity and value. Both can be obtained, without much difficulty, at from \$5 to \$8.

HOPKINSON, in the form of A.L.S., is of the same value as the preceding. It is also found in the shape of documents signed as Judge of Admiralty, and in signatures to Bills of Exchange, issued by the Treasury Department during the Revolution. These are worth from 75c. to \$1.50.

HART, in the form of signature to New Jersey Colonial Bills of the issue of 1776, is very common, and worth but 25 c. to 50 c. In any other shape, however, it is of extreme rarity; and a fine A.L.S. or A.D.S. would command a large price.

The Pennsylvania Signers are Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, and George Ross.

R. MORRIS is the most common name of the entire series. Very fine letters, though of late date, can easily be obtained for \$1.50 to \$2. Most of the letters that are met with are addressed to John Nicholson, and refer mainly to the pecuniary difficulties of Morris's latter days. Revolutionary and early-dated letters are quite scarce, and worth \$3 to \$5.

RUSH is common. Good A.L.S. are worth about \$5. It is rather scarce in *folio*, and in that shape is worth more.

FRANKLIN, although comparatively common, always commands a high price; and good A.L.S. may be valued at \$12 to \$15.

MORTON is of extreme rarity in any other form than that of signature to Pennsylvania Colonial Notes, which are worth from 50 c. to \$1 each. A good letter would readily command \$25.

CLYMER is common, and a good specimen may be obtained for \$5. Money orders of small size are met with, and are worth about \$1.

SMITH is very scarce, and with the exception of Morton, the rarest of the Pennsylvania names. An A.L.S., if in good order, would be worth \$20.

TAYLOR, WILSON, and ROSS are all difficult to obtain, and of about equal value, \$8 to \$12 for A.L.S.

The Delaware Signers are Cæsar Rodney, George Read, and Thomas McKean.

RODNEY is rather scarce. Good letters are worth \$6 to \$8; D.S. as Governor about \$2.

READ is very scarce. A good A.L.S. would be worth \$15. It is sometimes found as A.D.S. law document, and is worth in that form \$5 to \$7.

McKEAN is also scarce, and an A.L.S. is worth \$10; D.S., as Governor of Pennsylvania, bring about \$1.50.

C. DE F. B.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular meeting, February 11, 1869.—The President in the chair.

Mr. Edward Cogan was proposed as an Honorary Member, and Messrs. W. B. Dick and E. W. Parsons were proposed as Resident Members, all which nominations were, in accordance with the By-laws, laid over to the next meeting. Major J. Ledyard Hodge, of Washington, D. C., was elected a Corresponding Member.

The President exhibited more than twenty Swedish Medals, in bronze and silver, by the celebrated Swiss artist of the last century, J. C. Hedlinger, together with the magnificent *Folio*, by Mechel, published at Basle, 1776, in which all his productions are pictured and described. Among those shown was the one commemorating the death of Charles XII., "*In perpetuum memoriam Magnanimi*," with its famous reverse of the Lion embarrassed in the coils of a rope of vast length, from which he violently but vainly seeks to extricate himself. Another, on the Coronation of his sister, Ulrica Eleonora, represents her allegorically as a stately Lioness, with four cubs gamboling roughly to typify the four Estates of the Realm, and the legend CVRAE SED DELICIAE. Not all of Hedlinger's devices, however, were of this *leonine* character. As he was not only an exquisite artist but an elegant scholar, his emblems and inscriptions, which he always invented himself, are as full of variety as they are of good taste and attractive meaning. Thus, on the reverse of a birth-day medal of the same queen, we have a full-blown rose at the summit of a bush, most freely and gracefully designed; but as every leaf of it represents a year of the lady's past life, and they are not much

less than fifty in number, we might have pardoned some awkwardness in treating the delicate subject. Among the medals exhibited was a rare and curious one, intended by Hedlinger as a numismatic puzzle. It has on the obv. his own head in the antique style, thence afterwards called "Lagom", without legend; on the reverse an Owl arrayed in helmet, shield and lance. The legend is ΛΑΓΟΜ, a word not found in the Greek language, and therefore intended to bewilder antiquaries, who would scarcely think of looking for it in a *Swedish* dictionary, where, however, it will be found to mean "temperately, moderately, in just proportion."

DANIEL PARISH, Jr. *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

Regular Meeting, February 25, 1869.—The President in the chair.

Messrs. W. B. Dick and E. W. Parsons were unanimously elected Resident Members.

Mr. Wm. Busam, of Bellevue, O., was proposed by Mr. Levick as Corresponding Member, and unanimously elected.

Mr. Edward Cogan, having been nominated at the previous meeting as Honorary Member, was then unanimously elected; and the President was instructed to accompany the notice of Mr. Cogan's election with an expression of the high opinion entertained by the Society of the integrity and gentlemanly spirit which have always marked Mr. Cogan's intercourse with the Society and the numismatic public generally.*

BENJAMIN BETTS, *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society was held on Thursday evening, March 18th, 1869, Vice-President Bond in the chair.

After the reading of the records of the last meeting a committee of two was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Chaplin & Cook, "to purchase such books for the Library of the Society as they may think proper." The Society voted to subscribe for the *American Journal of Numismatics* for the ensuing year, and also for the "*Mason*" Magazine. A Donation was received, from Mr. Child, of a piece of "Wampum," made by the natives of the Tonga islands.

The Annual Reports of the Treasurer and other Officers were read and accepted.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to nominate a list of Officers, gave their report, and the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—

President, Dr. Nath'l B. Shurtleff.

Vice-President for Rhode Island, Howard Smith.

Vice-President for Massachusetts, S. S. Crosby.

Recording Secretary, Dudley R. Child.

" " " Maine, T. L. Stanton.

Corresponding " Chas. S. Fellows,

" " " N. Hamp., Chas. H. Bell.

Treasurer, Henry Cook.

" " " Vermont, Sam'l Williams.

Librarian and Curator, Chas. Chaplin.

After the examination of a set of varieties of the Massachusetts Half-Cents, all very fine, and one a proof, and the discussion of various topics of Interest, the meeting adjourned.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Recording Sec.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

February 4th. The Society met this afternoon at the usual hour.

Mr. G. F. Seavey exhibited an exceedingly rare and valuable collection of gold coins, comprising all the regular issue of the United States from the first eagle and half-eagle in 1795, down to the

* The following correspondence ensued:

The College of the City of New York, Feb. 27, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—I am truly gratified to inform you that the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, at their last meeting, when you were elected an Honorary Member, instructed their President to accompany your notification of the election by an expression of their hearty approval of the integrity and gentlemanly spirit which you have uniformly manifested in your dealings with them and the numismatic public generally, thereby elevating the pursuit of Numismatics, and conducting powerfully to its ultimate appreciation.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

CHAS. E. ANTHON, *Pres. Amer. Num. and Arch. Society.*

To Edward Cogan, Esq., 100 William St.

No. 299 State Street, 2d March, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 27th inst., informing me of my having been elected an Honorary Member of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, and for which you will be pleased, as their President, to convey to the Members my grateful acknowledgment for the honor they have done me in so doing.

In regard to any endeavors of mine to encourage the pursuit of Coin collecting and the science of Numismatics generally, were anything wanting to induce me to continue my exertions for the attainment of this object, it will be found in the very kind manner in which you have been requested to express the approval of my conduct in this respect up to the present time.

It has been my earnest desire to endeavor all through my career in the Coin business, to conduct it in such a manner as to gain the respect and approval of all who have occasion to have any business transactions with me—and believe me it is extremely gratifying to find so many of my *Victims* cheerfully acknowledging that, in their opinion at least, I have been thus far successful. Believe me, my dear sir,

Yours faithfully and sincerely,

EDWARD COGAN.

To Doctor Chas. E. Anthon, President of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, New York.

present time. Among them were the unique half-eagle of 1815, and the scarce half-eagles of 1822 and 1828. He had, in addition, the pattern pieces, and also a specimen of the New York "doubloon" struck in 1787. Four of the latter are known to be in existence and one has been sold for \$400. A vote of thanks was presented to Mr. Seavey for his kindness in bringing in for inspection this costly and beautiful set of coins.

Proof sets of the United States coinage of all the different denominations were examined by the members.

In a letter from Mr. W. S. Appleton, read to the Society, he describes the following uncommon pieces which he saw in a collection at Paris :

"There are, a French coin of Louis XIV. for the American Colonies, with the words on it: 'Col. Franc. de l'Amer.', I believe; also three small medals, one in three varieties, of Louis XV., celebrating events connected with the American Colonies. I was fortunate enough to obtain specimens of two. The reverse of one has an Indian standing by the side of some plants which I take to be cotton. Ins. 'Sub omni sidere crescut'; in exergue 'Col. Franc. de l'Am. 1751.' The other has a galley with a fleece hanging from the mast. Ins. 'Non vilius auro'; in exergue 'Col. Franc. de l'Am. 1755.'" The third he did not succeed in finding.

Mr. John B. Rhodes of Boston was elected a resident member.

Mr. John H. Ellis, expecting to be absent in Europe for some time, resigned his office as Acting Secretary, and Dr. S. A. Greene was elected to succeed him. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Ellis for his services for many months past.

JOHN HARVARD ELLIS, *Acting Secretary.*

LIST OF UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

The Collection of American gold belonging to GEORGE F. SRAVEY, of Boston, of which the following is a correct list, was lately shown to the Boston Numismatic Society, of which Mr. SRAVEY is a member. It is believed to be the only complete set of our gold coins extant.

1795 Half Eagle, small eagle. " spread eagle, very rare. Eagle.	1824 Quarter Eagle, rare. Half Eagle, rare.	1848 Half Eagle. Eagle.	1859 Double Eagle.
1796 Quarter Eagle, without stars, very scarce. Quarter Eagle, with stars, very scarce. Half Eagle. Eagle.	1825 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, rare.	1849 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle.	1860 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.
1797 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, spread eagle. " small eagle, fifteen stars, very rare. Half Eagle, small eagle, sixteen stars, rare. Eagle, spread eagle. " small eagle, rare.	1826 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, rare.	1850 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.	1861 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.
1798 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, spread eagle. " small eagle, very rare. Eagle, four stars facing. " six stars facing.	1827 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, rare.	1851 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.	1862 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.
1799 Half Eagle. Eagle.	1828 Half Eagle, extremely rare.	1852 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.	1863 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.
1800 Half Eagle. Eagle.	1829 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, rare.	1853 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.	1864 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.
1801 Half Eagle, One under Two. Eagle.	1830 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, very scarce.	1854 Dollar, head of Liberty. " Indian head. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.	1865 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.
1802 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.	1831 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, very scarce.	1855 Dollar, Indian head. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.	1866 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.
1803 Half Eagle. Eagle.	1832 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, very scarce.	1856 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.	1867 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.
1804 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle.	1833 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, very scarce.	1857 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.	1868 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.
1805 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.	1834 Quarter Eagle, E Pluribus Unum, very scarce. Half Eagle, E Pluribus Unum, very scarce.	1858 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.	1869 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.
1806 Quarter Eagle, very scarce. Half Eagle, three varieties.	1835 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.	1859 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle.	
1807 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, liberty cap. " head of liberty.	1836 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.		
1808 Quarter Eagle, very scarce. Half Eagle.	1837 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.		
1809 Half Eagle.	1838 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.		
1810 Half Eagle, small date. " large "	1839 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.		
1811 Half Eagle, two varieties.	1840 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.		
1812 Half Eagle.	1841 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.		
1813 Half Eagle.	1842 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.		
1814 Half Eagle.	1843 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.		
1815 Half Eagle, the rarest American coin.	1844 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.		
1818 Half Eagle, two varieties.	1845 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.		
1819 Half Eagle, rare.	1846 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.		
1820 Half Eagle, very scarce.	1847 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.		
1821 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, rare.	1848 Quarter Eagle.		
1822 Half Eagle, extremely rare.			
1823 Half Eagle, rare.			

PATTERNS.

1861 Double Eagle, trial of new die, abandoned.
1836 Dollar, liberty cap.

1836 Ring, Half Dollar.
1852 " Dollar.

1849 Dollar, with square hole in the centre.
1878 New York Doubloon.

FRACTIONAL GOLD.

Round.	Quarter Dollar, ob., 12 stars; reverse, " $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar."	Oct.	1854 Half Dollar, ob., 9 stars; rev., " $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar California Gold."
Oct.	Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "One Dol. California Gold."	"	1854 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold, N."
Round.	1852 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold."	"	1854 Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "1 Dollar California Gold."
"	1853 Quarter Dollar, ob., 13 stars, "G.G."; rev., " $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar."	Round.	1855 Half Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., " $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar."
"	1853 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold."	Oct.	1855 Quarter Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., " $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar."
"	1853 Half Dollar, ob., 11 stars, "D"; rev., "California Gold Half D."	"	1855 Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "1 Dollar California Gold, N. R."
Oct.	1853 Quarter Dollar, ob., 9 stars; rev., " $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar."	Round.	1856 Quarter Dollar, ob., 10 stars; rev., " $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar."
"	1853 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars, "F D"; rev., "California Gold, 50 Cents."	"	1856 Quarter Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., " $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar."
"	1853 Dollar, ob., 8 stars; rev., "Dollar California Gold, Derl."	"	1856 Half Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold, N."
"	1853 Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "Dollar California Gold, N."	Oct.	1856 Quarter Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., " $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar."
Round.	1854 Quarter Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., " $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar."	"	1856 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold, N."
"	1854 Half Dollar, ob., 11 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold."	"	1859 Quarter Dollar, ob., 8 stars; rev., " $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar."
Oct.	1854 Quarter Dollar, ob., 11 stars; rev., " $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar."	"	1859 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., " $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar."
		"	1860 Quarter Dollar, ob., 15 stars, G; rev., " $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar."

CENTS OF 1793.—CONTINUED.

BY JOS. N. T. LEVICK.

To Messrs. Mackenzie, L. B. Smith, Bushnell, Cleaney, Winsor, Cohen and Seavey I feel greatly indebted for the loan of their fine cents for photographing.

To Messrs. Crosby, Betts, Cleaney and Gachwend I am obliged for their very great assistance. Each of them was untiring in his efforts to render me all the aid possible. To Mr. Crosby in particular I owe my thanks for pointing out to me many varieties, detecting counterfeits, procuring me very rare and valuable varieties and specimens, and also for furnishing me with a MINUTZ DESCRIPTION of all the varieties, which is to accompany the photographs. Mr. Heman Ely, Elyria, Ohio, very generously had all his '93s photographed, and sent us copies, which I can state contained some excellent specimens. Mr. Ed. Groh, of this city, has a peculiar '93 Liberty Cap, on which the word "Liberty" is spelled thus LIBERTY; the piece, however, is in such poor condition that, in our attempt to have it photographed, we had to throw it out, as it made, or left, simply a round black mark.

In regard to the edges, I have met with but two which are plain: the others are either with the vine and bars, or with lettered edges. Can any one inform me of a plain edge in his cabinet? I cannot divine the origin of the great mistake heretofore made in calling the edges *stars and stripes*; for in my examinations of the finest specimens in the country, I see no trace of stars, but a perfect vine resembling that of a grape. In the poorer specimens the edge in some respects has the appearance of stars. In all the counterfeits or manufactured ones, on the other hand, I discovered that the edges are intended to represent stars and stripes, which most probably was done through ignorance on the part of the maker, and his not having, I presume, examined the edge thoroughly enough to comprehend it; or else his model was a poor or worn specimen.

It may not be amiss to make the following suggestion: Any one who designs sending his pieces to us for inspection, if the package is too heavy, might better forward it by express to J. N. T. Levick, No. 9 New St.; or, if the package contains one or two pieces only, he can just as well transmit it by mail, registered, to J. N. T. Levick, Box 4318. As regards the expense attending the forwarding, we shall pay it; but that is left optional with the owners. Unimportant pieces will be immediately returned, as we can see at a glance whether there is anything new to us; and in cases where we find specimens which we desire to retain for photographing we shall at once write to the owner for his permission. In regard to photographing the coins, we would remark that no harm can arise to the pieces, for no one is allowed to touch them except Mr. Levick, who attends to the arrangement of the board, and stands by them until the copy is made. The operator is not permitted to handle them, and the pieces can sustain no damage, as they are simply suspended on the board by pin points, on which they are laid.

Leaving the description in all its details to the pen of Mr. S. S. Crosby, whose work is ready, and only awaits the photographic plate, I will append to this article a few letters received from various gentlemen on the subject of '93s, and instead of appropriating their remarks, I will print them as they are, in their original form. The first person written to on this subject was Mr. Woodward, Roxbury, Mass., who, I supposed, would be thoroughly familiar with all the types and varieties, from the fact that during several years past he has purchased, catalogued and sold almost all the very best collections in the country, such, for instance, as those of Messrs. Mickley, McCoy, Colburn, Brooks, Finotti, Shurtleff, Field, Bach and Bertuch. I naturally presumed that no one would be a better authority than he, since it was quite probable that from inspecting the cabinets of the above-named gentlemen, some among whom made a specialty of collecting every variety extant, therefore he must be thoroughly familiar with each piece. I found it, however, impossible to discover any differences in the pieces by referring to his catalogues. I have discovered, indeed, that the same piece may be described in a half dozen ways by as many catalogue writers, who thus give the impression that there are as many varieties; and in some cases the same variety of piece appears several times in the same catalogue, each time differently described. Hence one point to be gained by the photograph and descriptions for future catalogues, namely, that a variety can be recognized by its number or letter, thereby avoiding the outlay of money on a very high-priced piece which, when forwarded to the new owner, may be discovered to be a duplicate of an excellent specimen already in his cabinet. Writers should each and all adopt one way of describing a piece, and let it be known by a certain title, so that all collectors may at once recognize it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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